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# LABOR BULLETIN

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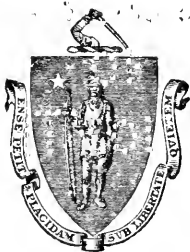
## MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 25.

FEBRUARY, 1903.

PREPARED AND EDITED BY THE  
BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

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# MASSACHUSETTS LABOR BULLETIN.

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## THE CHINESE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The number of Chinese in Massachusetts in 1870 was 87; in 1875, 278; in 1880, 229; in 1885, 432; in 1890, 984; in 1895, 1,672; and in 1900, 2,968. A better indication of the relations of the Chinese population to the total number of inhabitants may be derived from the following statement, which shows the proportion of the Chinese to each ten thousand of the population: In 1870, there was one Chinaman to each ten thousand of the population; in 1875, two; in 1880, one; in 1885, two; in 1890, four; in 1895, seven; in 1900, 11.

The most marked increase is shown in 1900 as compared with 1895, but it would be readily acknowledged that their presence in the community is noticeable, not from the fact of their number, which is very small, but from their Asiatic origin, their personal appearance, their Oriental dress, and their peculiar habits and mode of living. A few of them have eschewed the distinguishing badges of their nationality, but the majority still retain their peculiar characteristics, and stand out prominently, an anomalous feature as compared with their surroundings.

The popular impression that the Chinese are chiefly engaged in laundry work will be fully sustained by an inspection of the table which follows, in which the occupations of the Chinese in Massachusetts are given in detail. At the same time, it will be of interest to the reader to learn that the Chinese are not exclusively devoted to laundry work, but have made their way into other branches of employment.

### *Occupations of the Chinese in Massachusetts.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Chinese	OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Chinese
Artists (pen work), . . . . .	1	Curriers, . . . . .	1
Agents, . . . . .	1	Dealers, . . . . .	103
Barbers, . . . . .	5	Clothing, . . . . .	2
Bartenders, . . . . .	1	Drugs and medicines, . . . . .	2
Bookkeepers, . . . . .	5	Fish, . . . . .	1
Cabinet makers, . . . . .	1	Fruit, . . . . .	3
Carpenters, . . . . .	1	Groceries, . . . . .	9
Cigar makers, . . . . .	2	Imported goods, . . . . .	78
Clerks, . . . . .	10	Not specified, . . . . .	8
Commission merchants (imported goods), . .	9	Drivers (delivery wagons), . . . . .	5
Cooks, . . . . .	12	Farmers, . . . . .	1
In private families, . . . . .	3	Housewives, . . . . .	5
In restaurants, . . . . .	9	Importers, . . . . .	1

*Occupations of the Chinese in Massachusetts — Concluded.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Chinese	OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Chinese
Interpreters, . . . . .	2	Salesmen — Con.	
Janitors, . . . . .	3	Groceries, . . . . .	1
Laborers (general), . . . . .	1	Imported goods, . . . . .	20
Laborers and helpers in stores, . . . . .	2	Travelling salesmen (groceries), . . . . .	1
Laundry workers, . . . . .	798	Travelling salesmen (imported goods), . . . . .	2
Laundry proprietors, . . . . .	616	Scholars (public school), . . . . .	5
Laundry workers in private families, . . . . .	1	Servants, . . . . .	2
Lodging-house keepers, . . . . .	1	Stewards (custom house boat), . . . . .	1
Merchants, . . . . .	4	Students, . . . . .	3
Missionaries, . . . . .	1	Tailors, . . . . .	2
Nurses, . . . . .	1	Waiters, . . . . .	13
Overseers (farm), . . . . .	1	Hotel, . . . . .	1
Painters (house), . . . . .	1	Restaurant, . . . . .	12
Photographers, . . . . .	1	Watchmen, . . . . .	1
Physicians, . . . . .	5	Unemployed twelve months (laundry work-ers), . . . . .	1
Restaurant proprietors, . . . . .	10	Not stated, . . . . .	6
Retired dealers, . . . . .	1		
Salesmen, . . . . .	25		
Drugs, . . . . .	1	TOTAL, . . . . .	1,672

An examination of the preceding table shows that the Chinese are engaged in 54 different occupations, the number employed in laundry work representing 84.63 per cent of the whole number of the nationality in the State. The next in numerical prominence are the dealers, representing 6.16 per cent. It is unnecessary to summarize the remaining branches of employment, as their relation to the whole number may be easily seen by reference to the table.

The second table shows the number of years resident in Massachusetts and also in the United States, according to classified periods of years. With these facts is correlated a presentation by classified age periods, the combined presentation indicating the number of years resident in the State and in the country, and the ages of the persons considered.

*Length of Residence and Age Periods.*

AGE PERIODS.	LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN MASSACHUSETTS				LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES				Length of Residence Unknown	Totals
	1 Year or Less	Over 1 Year but under 6 Years	6 Years but under 30 Years	30 Years and Over	1 Year or Less	Over 1 Year but under 6 Years	6 Years but under 30 Years	30 Years and Over		
5 to 9 years, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
10 to 14 years, . . . . .	1	4	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	5
15 to 19 years, . . . . .	7	17	4	-	4	14	10	-	-	28
20 to 29 years, . . . . .	34	174	218	1	2	67	357	1	7	434
30 to 39 years, . . . . .	51	221	469	2	4	48	686	5	17	760
40 to 49 years, . . . . .	17	77	235	9	1	17	307	13	1	339
50 to 59 years, . . . . .	2	15	49	1	-	6	48	13	1	68
60 to 79 years, . . . . .	-	-	5	1	-	-	3	3	-	6
80 years and over, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Age unknown, . . . . .	-	2	3	-	-	2	3	-	25	30
TOTALS, . . . . .	113	510	984	14	12	157	1,417	35	51	1,672

The greatest number of Chinese was found in the age period 30 to 39 years: there are but 34 under 20 years of age; and but seven over 60 years. This indicates that the Chinese in the State, of productive age, represent 95.75 per cent of the whole number. As regards 30, it was impossible to obtain exact ages.

It should be stated here that in preparing statistics on the Chinese we have excluded those persons born in China, but not of Chinese descent. In preparing Census work, those persons born in China, whether of Chinese descent or not, are credited to that country so far as nativity is concerned, but it is evident that they should not be included in a consideration of those of Mongolian descent.

The opportunities of an education supplied to all classes in China are well known; this is plainly shown from the fact that 1,284 were reported as being able to read and write in the Chinese language. There were 264 reported as being totally illiterate; but it is to be feared that this return relates to their inability to read and write English rather than to ignorance of their own language. All who are brought into relation with the Chinese are well aware of the great facility with which they acquire sufficient command of the English language to carry on their business.

By a United States statute passed May 6, 1882, it was provided that no Chinese could become a citizen of the United States by the usual procedure governing naturalization. As, however, the Constitution forbids the passage of *ex post facto* laws, this provision could not apply to those Mongolians who were eligible for naturalization before the passage of the Act. An examination of the preceding table relating to length of residence shows that there were over 500 Chinese eligible for naturalization. There are no statistics showing the number who have availed themselves of the opportunity to become citizens.

The State enumeration supplied the particulars in relation to the age periods, length of residence, and occupations of the Chinese, but the United States Census figures give only the number of persons of that nationality. The figures of the State enumeration could be increased proportionately to bring them up to the United States Census aggregate. The increase in the number of Chinese in 1900, as compared with 1895, was 77.51 per cent. If this ratio of increase be applied to laundry workers, that being the principal occupation in which the Chinese are engaged, an estimated number of 2,512 Chinese laundry workers would be secured. The United States Census for 1900 gave the whole number of male hand laundry workers in the State as 3,268, this number including, of course, all other nationalities as well as the Chinese.

It is interesting to compare the number of Chinese residents in an Atlantic State like Massachusetts with the number living in a Pacific State like California. In 1870, the number of Chinese in California was 49,277, or 880 to each ten thousand of the population; in 1880, 75,132,

or 869 to each ten thousand; in 1890, 72,472, or 600 to each ten thousand; and in 1900, 45,753, or 308 to each ten thousand.

The particular occupations of the Chinese living in California are not given in the United States Census, but from the Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1901-1902, we find that of 51,156 adult males employed in industrial establishments, 49,340 were white, 1,587 were Chinese, and 229 were Japanese; the Chinese formed 3.10 per cent of the whole number.

These reports state further that in 1901 and 1902 there were about 50 gold mines owned or leased by Chinamen, who gave employment to about 500 of their own nationality.

### THE UNEMPLOYED FOR A YEAR.

The most complete investigation ever made in Massachusetts, as regards the number of persons employed and those unemployed during a specified time, showed during the last State census year that of 925,781 persons employed in productive industries in the Commonwealth, 664,986, or 71.83 per cent, were employed continuously during the year; there were 252,456, or 27.27 per cent, employed irregularly during the year, that is, were out of employment for longer or shorter periods during that time; the number unemployed continuously during the year was 8,339, or 0.90 per cent.

It is with this latter class that we propose to deal in the present article. Naturally, the first and most important inquiry in regard to this class of the population would be as to previous occupation. We supply this information in the following table:

#### *Previous Occupations of the Unemployed.*

[In the column headed "Sex," T=Total; M=Males; F=Females.]

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Sex	Native Born, Na- tive Descent	Native Born, Foreign Descent	Foreign Born	Foreign Born, Natural- ized	Foreign Born, Alien	Aggre- gates
Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, etc., .	T	279	174	11	28	26	518
	M	226	151	6	28	26	437
	F	53	23	5	-	-	81
Agents, bankers, and brokers, . . .	T	21	6	-	6	4	37
	M	19	5	-	6	4	34
	F	2	1	-	-	-	3
Agriculture, . . . . .	T	70	22	5	36	49	182
	M	70	22	4	36	49	181
	F	-	-	1	-	-	1
Amusements, . . . . .	T	6	4	-	1	1	12
	M	2	4	-	1	1	8
	F	4	-	-	-	-	4
Arms and ammunition, . . . . .	T	19	5	-	3	-	27
	M	18	5	-	3	-	26
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1



*Previous Occupations of the Unemployed — Continued.*

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Sex	Native Born, Na- tive Descent	Native Born, Foreign Descent	Foreign Born	Foreign Born, Natural- ized	Foreign Born, Alien	Aggre- gates
Art, . . . . .	T	8	-	-	-	3	11
	M	4	-	-	-	3	7
	F	4	-	-	-	-	4
Artisans' tools, . . . . .	M	10	3	1	6	2	22
Awnings, sails, tents, etc., . . . . .	M	2	2	-	1	1	6
Boarding and lodging, . . . . .	T	36	12	18	12	4	82
	M	29	7	-	12	4	52
	F	7	5	18	-	-	30
Boots and shoes, . . . . .	T	372	186	23	127	65	773
	M	340	163	13	127	65	708
	F	32	23	10	-	-	65
Box makers (paper and wooden), . . . . .	T	10	7	1	1	1	20
	M	6	2	-	1	1	10
	F	4	5	1	-	-	10
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, . . . . .	M	1	1	-	2	2	6
Brooms, brushes, and mops, . . . . .	T	-	7	-	3	1	11
	M	-	5	-	3	1	9
	F	-	2	-	-	-	2
Building, . . . . .	M	351	177	8	189	170	895
Buttons and dress trimmings, . . . . .	T	3	5	-	-	-	8
	M	2	2	-	-	-	4
	F	1	3	-	-	-	4
Carriages and wagons, . . . . .	M	26	7	-	9	2	44
Carriers on roads, . . . . .	M	85	103	8	50	27	273
Carriers on seas and rivers, . . . . .	M	34	5	1	22	16	78
Carriers on steam railroads, . . . . .	M	51	41	-	25	20	137
Chemical preparations (compounded), . . . . .	M	2	-	-	1	1	4
City and town government, . . . . .	M	10	7	1	28	23	69
Clocks, watches, and jewelry, . . . . .	T	60	19	4	22	9	114
	M	56	19	-	22	9	106
	F	4	-	4	-	-	8
Clothing, . . . . .	T	105	97	66	43	29	340
	M	22	20	1	43	29	115
	F	83	77	65	-	-	225
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus, . . . . .	M	1	-	1	-	3	5
Cordage and twine, . . . . .	T	1	6	1	10	11	29
	M	1	5	1	10	11	28
	F	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cotton goods, . . . . .	T	27	73	57	70	57	284
	M	19	50	11	70	57	207
	F	8	23	46	-	-	77
Domestic service (private families), . . . . .	T	54	35	94	9	9	201
	M	8	9	2	9	9	37
	F	46	26	92	-	-	164
Education, . . . . .	T	27	9	1	-	-	37
	M	1	-	-	-	-	1
	F	26	9	1	-	-	36
Electrical apparatus, . . . . .	M	10	7	1	4	2	24
Flax, hemp, and jute goods, . . . . .	M	1	-	-	1	-	2
Fishermen, . . . . .	M	11	3	-	-	7	21
Food preparations, . . . . .	T	20	24	5	20	24	93
	M	17	19	3	20	24	83
	F	3	5	2	-	-	10
Furniture, . . . . .	T	46	25	5	26	11	113
	M	45	23	3	26	11	108
	F	1	2	2	-	-	5
Glass, . . . . .	M	5	10	-	7	6	28

*Previous Occupations of the Unemployed — Continued.*

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Sex	Native Born, Na- tive Descent	Native Born, Foreign Descent	Foreign Born	Foreign Born, Natural- ized	Foreign Born, Alien	Aggre- gates
Glue, isinglass, and starch, . . . .	M	2	-	-	2	1	5
Hosiery and knit goods, . . . .	T	5	2	1	2	-	10
	M	1	-	-	2	-	3
	F	4	2	1	-	-	7
Laborers, general, . . . . .	M	160	218	28	379	419	1,204
Law, . . . . .	M	1	1	-	-	-	2
Leather, . . . . .	M	25	36	2	79	22	164
Literature, . . . . .	T	2	1	-	-	1	4
	M	1	1	-	-	1	3
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1
Lumber, . . . . .	T	8	2	2	2	4	18
	M	8	1	-	2	4	15
	F	-	1	2	-	-	3
Machines and machinery, . . . . .	M	126	92	4	96	30	348
Medicine, . . . . .	M	2	1	-	-	-	3
Merchants and dealers, . . . . .	T	25	15	2	21	11	74
	M	25	15	1	21	11	73
	F	-	-	1	-	-	1
Metals and metallic goods, . . . . .	T	118	133	9	132	71	463
	M	115	132	8	132	71	458
	F	3	1	1	-	-	5
Mining, . . . . .	M	5	3	1	7	5	21
Models, lasts, and patterns, . . . . .	M	8	1	-	1	2	12
Music, . . . . .	T	3	5	2	-	-	10
	M	3	4	2	-	-	9
	F	-	1	-	-	-	1
Musical instruments and materials, . . . . .	T	18	10	1	14	4	47
	M	18	9	1	14	4	46
	F	-	1	-	-	-	1
Paper and paper goods, . . . . .	T	8	8	3	14	6	39
	M	8	4	3	14	6	35
	F	-	4	-	-	-	4
Personal service, . . . . .	T	138	83	35	48	25	329
	M	74	50	1	48	25	198
	F	64	33	34	-	-	131
Printing, publishing, and bookbinding, . . . . .	T	45	54	8	18	18	143
	M	35	42	6	18	18	119
	F	10	12	2	-	-	24
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, . . . . .	M	3	3	-	4	6	16
Religion, . . . . .	T	8	3	-	3	-	14
	M	7	1	-	3	-	11
	F	1	2	-	-	-	3
Rubber and elastic goods, . . . . .	T	4	13	6	6	9	38
	M	3	10	2	6	9	30
	F	1	3	4	-	-	8
Saddlery and harness, . . . . .	T	6	6	2	2	-	16
	M	6	6	1	2	-	15
	F	-	-	1	-	-	1
Salesmen and saleswomen, . . . . .	T	89	47	4	12	6	158
	M	74	31	1	12	6	124
	F	15	16	3	-	-	34
Science, . . . . .	M	23	3	-	4	2	32
Shipbuilding, . . . . .	M	28	5	-	20	6	59
Sporting and athletic goods, . . . . .	T	5	2	-	1	-	8
	M	4	2	-	1	-	7
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1

*Previous Occupations of the Unemployed — Concluded.*

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Sex	Native Born, Na- tive Descent	Native Born, Foreign Descent	Foreign Born	Foreign Born, Natural- ized	Foreign Born, Alien	Aggre- gates
State government, . . . . .	T	5	3	-	-	-	8
	M	4	3	-	-	-	7
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1
Stone, . . . . .	T	14	17	-	24	22	77
	M	13	17	-	24	22	76
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, . . . . .	T	5	13	2	6	7	33
	M	5	9	1	6	7	28
	F	-	4	1	-	-	5
Woodeu goods, . . . . .	M	33	19	1	12	6	71
	T	13	22	16	55	25	131
	M	11	10	4	55	25	105
Woollen goods, . . . . .	F	2	12	12	-	-	26
	T	-	2	2	6	-	10
	M	-	2	-	6	-	8
Worsted goods, . . . . .	F	-	-	2	-	-	2
	T	84	77	19	41	45	266
	M	74	67	11	41	45	238
Not specified, . . . . .	F	10	10	8	-	-	28
	T	2,783	1,982	462	1,773	1,339	8,339
	M	2,390	1,675	143	1,773	1,339	7,320
THE STATE, . . . . .	F	393	307	319	-	-	1,019

It is obviously unnecessary to repeat in text the figures which are shown so graphically in the table. Three branches of occupations are noticeable from their prominence. The number unemployed for a year continuously in the building trades, including the various branches of occupations classified under that designation, was 895, or 10.73 per cent of the whole number of unemployed in the State. Another branch of occupation particularly affected was that designated as Laborers, *i. e.*, “unskilled labor” only. This class numbered 1,204 or 14.44 per cent. Attention is also called to the fact that in the boot and shoe industry there were 773 persons, or 9.27 per cent, unemployed during the entire year. Of the whole number, 8,339, the males numbered 7,320, or 87.78 per cent, and the females 1,019, or 12.22 per cent.

Some interesting facts are brought out in the table regarding nativity. The native born of native descent comprised 2,783, or 33.37 per cent; the native born of foreign descent, 1,982, or 23.77 per cent; the foreign born (including females and males under 21 years of age), 462, or 5.54 per cent; the foreign born, naturalized, 1,773, or 21.26 per cent; the foreign born, alien, 1,339, or 16.06 per cent. By aggregation, we secure a native born total of 4,765, or 57.14 per cent, and a foreign born total of 3,574, or 42.86 per cent, of the whole number unemployed continuously during the year.

We are able to present, as the result of a special tabulation, a line of facts showing descent in connection with place of birth. This has

never before appeared in any Census report or statistical publication. Many inquiries have been made of the Bureau for information of this nature, and, notwithstanding the large expense involved for tabulation, it was decided to make it, as it was thought that the information secured would be of permanent value.

In the table, the place of birth of the father is taken to show the descent of the persons considered, although in many instances both parents had the same birthplace. Under each descent are considered the persons having the same place of birth as the father, those born in other foreign countries, and those born in the United States. For instance, under Irish descent, the number of Irish born is stated, and to this number is added those born in other foreign countries or in the United States who had an Irish born father or an Irish born father and mother. In this way, what may be termed, for want of a better designation, a "race" aggregation is secured.

It may be stated here that, in the Report of the Bureau for 1903, one

*Descent and Place of Birth: By Length of Residence.*

DESCENT AND PLACE OF BIRTH.		LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES		
		1 Year or Less		
		Males	Females	Both Sexes
1	NATIVE DESCENT.	-	-	-
2	Born in Massachusetts, . . . . .	-	-	-
3	Born in Other States, . . . . .	-	-	-
4	Born in Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	-	-
5	IRISH DESCENT.	33	14	47
6	Born in Ireland, . . . . .	32	14	46
7	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	1	-	1
8	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
9	ENGLISH DESCENT.	9	1	10
10	Born in England, . . . . .	9	1	10
11	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	-	-
12	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
13	CANADIAN-FRENCH DESCENT.	16	6	22
14	Born in Canada (French), . . . . .	16	6	22
15	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	-	-
16	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
17	GERMAN DESCENT.	5	1	6
18	Born in Germany, . . . . .	5	1	6
19	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	-	-
20	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
21	SCOTCH DESCENT.	2	-	2
22	Born in Scotland, . . . . .	1	-	1
23	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	1	-	1
24	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
25	NOVA SCOTIAN DESCENT.	3	3	6
26	Born in Nova Scotia, . . . . .	3	3	6
27	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	-	-
28	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-

of the Parts will be entitled "Race in Industry." In the tables of this Part, this subject of place of birth and descent, or "race," will be shown in connection with the various productive industries of the State. That is, under the Census classification of Professional will be shown not only the number of lawyers, physicians, and clergymen born in any particular State or country, but associated therewith will be their descent; *i. e.*, in connection with the place of birth of the lawyers, physicians, and clergymen will be shown that the father or father and mother were born in the specified States or countries. The reason why those having a father only born in a particular State or country are included with those having a father and mother so born is due to the fact that by law the nationality of the father determines that of the children irrespective of that of the mother. It should, however, be borne in mind that it is not primarily the question of nationality, but that of descent; however, in order to determine the descent, it is found to be absolutely necessary to make a somewhat arbitrary decision regarding nationality.

*Descent and Place of Birth: By Length of Residence.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES						AGGREGATES			
Over 1 Year but under 6 Years			6 Years and Over						
Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	
5	-	5	2,396	395	2,791	2,401	395	2,796	1
3	-	3	1,277	187	1,464	1,280	187	1,467	2
1	-	1	1,110	206	1,316	1,111	206	1,317	3
1	-	1	9	2	11	10	2	12	4
75	12	87	2,999	333	3,332	3,107	359	3,466	5
64	9	73	1,607	106	1,713	1,703	129	1,832	6
11	3	14	117	12	129	129	15	144	7
-	-	-	1,275	215	1,490	1,275	215	1,490	8
29	4	33	390	50	440	428	55	483	9
25	3	28	259	28	287	293	32	325	10
4	1	5	17	6	23	21	7	28	11
-	-	-	114	16	130	114	16	130	12
35	5	40	277	30	307	328	41	369	13
35	5	40	212	16	228	263	27	290	14
-	-	-	5	-	5	5	-	5	15
-	-	-	60	14	74	60	14	74	16
10	1	11	182	23	205	197	25	222	17
8	1	9	130	7	137	143	9	152	18
2	-	2	2	-	2	4	-	4	19
-	-	-	50	16	66	50	16	66	20
18	1	19	147	22	169	167	23	190	21
9	1	10	80	7	87	90	8	98	22
9	-	9	29	7	36	39	7	46	23
-	-	-	38	8	46	38	8	46	24
11	4	15	88	37	125	102	44	146	25
11	4	15	56	22	78	70	29	99	26
-	-	-	6	-	6	6	-	6	27
-	-	-	26	15	41	26	15	41	28

*Descent and Place of Birth: By Length of Residence — Continued.*

	DESCENT AND PLACE OF BIRTH.	LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES		
		1 Year or Less		
		Males	Females	Both Sexes
1	CANADIAN-ENGLISH DESCENT.	4	2	6
2	Born in Canada (English), . . . . .	4	2	6
3	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	-	-
4	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
5	PORTUGUESE DESCENT.	2	-	2
6	Born in Portugal, . . . . .	2	-	2
7	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
8	SWEDISH DESCENT.	6	-	6
9	Born in Sweden, . . . . .	6	-	6
10	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
11	PROVINCIAL (NEW BRUNSWICK) DESCENT.	4	-	4
12	Born in New Brunswick, . . . . .	4	-	4
13	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	-	-
14	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
15	ITALIAN DESCENT.	7	-	7
16	Born in Italy, . . . . .	7	-	7
17	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
18	RUSSIAN DESCENT.	8	1	9
19	Born in Russia, . . . . .	6	1	7
20	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	2	-	2
21	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
22	FRENCH DESCENT.	1	-	1
23	Born in France, . . . . .	1	-	1
24	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	-	-
25	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
26	PROVINCIAL (NEWFOUNDLAND) DESCENT.	3	-	3
27	Born in Newfoundland, . . . . .	3	-	3
28	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
29	PROVINCIAL (PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND) DESCENT.	-	1	1
30	Born in Prince Edward Island, . . . . .	-	1	1
31	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	-	-
32	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
33	POLISH DESCENT.	1	-	1
34	Born in Poland, . . . . .	1	-	1
35	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	-	-
36	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
37	WELSH DESCENT.	-	-	-
38	Born in Wales, . . . . .	-	-	-
39	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	-	-
40	OTHER FOREIGN DESCENT.	8	-	8
41	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	8	-	8
42	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-

*Descent and Place of Birth: By Length of Residence — Continued.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES						AGGREGATES			
Over 1 Year but under 6 Years			6 Years and Over			Males	Females	Both Sexes	
Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes				
9	8	17	93	15	108	106	25	131	1
8	8	16	58	7	65	70	17	87	2
1	-	1	2	-	2	3	-	3	3
-	-	-	33	8	41	33	8	41	4
19	1	20	57	4	61	78	5	83	5
19	1	20	46	2	48	67	3	70	6
-	-	-	11	2	13	11	2	13	7
18	3	21	47	3	50	71	6	77	8
18	3	21	42	2	44	66	5	71	9
-	-	-	5	1	6	5	1	6	10
8	5	13	46	8	54	58	13	71	11
8	5	13	28	5	33	40	10	50	12
-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	13
-	-	-	16	3	19	16	3	19	14
16	2	18	37	2	39	60	4	64	15
16	2	18	29	2	31	52	4	56	16
-	-	-	8	-	8	8	-	8	17
17	2	19	14	3	17	39	6	45	18
16	2	18	12	2	14	34	5	39	19
1	-	1	-	1	1	3	1	4	20
-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	21
1	-	1	22	4	26	24	4	28	22
1	-	1	11	1	12	13	1	14	23
-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	4	24
-	-	-	7	3	10	7	3	10	25
3	1	4	20	-	20	26	1	27	26
3	1	4	10	-	10	16	1	17	27
-	-	-	10	-	10	10	-	10	28
3	-	3	14	3	17	17	4	21	29
3	-	3	12	-	12	15	1	16	30
-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	31
-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	32
5	-	5	8	2	10	14	2	16	33
5	-	5	6	-	6	12	-	12	34
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	35
-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	36
1	-	1	2	-	2	3	-	3	37
-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	38
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	39
12	1	13	74	6	80	94	7	101	40
12	1	13	51	2	53	71	3	74	41
-	-	-	23	4	27	23	4	27	42

*Descent and Place of Birth: By Length of Residence — Concluded.**Recapitulation.*

THE STATE AND DESCENT.		LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES		
		1 Year or Less		
		Males	Females	Both Sexes
1	THE STATE.	112	29	141
2	Native, . . . . .	-	-	-
3	Irish, . . . . .	33	14	47
4	English, . . . . .	9	1	10
5	Canadian-French, . . . . .	16	6	22
6	German, . . . . .	5	1	6
7	Scotch, . . . . .	2	-	2
8	Nova Scotian, . . . . .	3	3	6
9	Canadian-English, . . . . .	4	2	6
10	Portuguese, . . . . .	2	-	2
11	Swedish, . . . . .	6	-	6
12	Provincial (New Brunswick), . . . . .	4	-	4
13	Italian, . . . . .	7	-	7
14	Russian, . . . . .	8	1	9
15	French, . . . . .	1	-	1
16	Provincial (Newfoundland), . . . . .	3	-	3
17	Provincial (Prince Edward Island), . . . . .	-	1	1
18	Polish, . . . . .	1	-	1
19	Welsh, . . . . .	-	-	-
20	Other foreign, . . . . .	8	-	8

It will be necessary to consider in detail only the two largest lines, those relating to the United States and Ireland. It will be seen that the aggregate native descent numbered 2,796, or 33.53 per cent of the whole number unemployed continuously for the year. Those of Irish descent numbered 3,466, or 41.56 per cent. These two nativities aggregate 6,262, or 75.09 per cent of the whole number, leaving but 2,070, or 24.82 per cent, for the 16 other nationalities considered in the table.

Of those of American descent, all but five had resided in the United States six years or over; of those of Irish descent, 47 had lived in the

*Number of Unemployed Compared with Productive Population.*

THE STATE AND DESCENT.	Productive Population	Number	Percentages
THE STATE.	1,079,090	8,339	0.77
Native, . . . . .	405,124	2,796	0.69
Irish, . . . . .	309,696	3,466	1.12
Canadian-French, . . . . .	83,656	369	0.44
English, . . . . .	67,024	483	0.72
Canadian-English, . . . . .	30,457	131	0.43
German, . . . . .	28,907	222	0.76
Nova Scotian, . . . . .	28,648	146	0.51
Scotch, . . . . .	25,039	190	0.76
Swedish, . . . . .	19,181	77	0.40
Russian, . . . . .	12,407	45	0.36



*Descent and Place of Birth: By Length of Residence — Concluded.**Recapitulation.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES						AGGREGATES			
Over 1 Year but under 6 Years			6 Years and Over						
Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	
295	50	345	6,913	940	7,853	7,320	1,019	8,339	1
5	-	5	2,396	395	2,791	2,401	395	2,796	2
75	12	87	2,999	333	3,332	3,107	359	3,466	3
29	4	33	390	50	440	428	55	483	4
35	5	40	277	30	307	328	41	369	5
10	1	11	182	23	205	197	25	222	6
18	1	19	147	22	169	167	23	190	7
11	4	15	88	37	125	102	44	146	8
9	8	17	93	15	108	106	25	131	9
19	1	20	57	4	61	78	5	83	10
18	3	21	47	3	50	71	6	77	11
8	5	13	46	8	54	58	13	71	12
16	2	18	37	2	39	60	4	64	13
17	2	19	14	3	17	39	6	45	14
1	-	1	22	4	26	24	4	28	15
3	1	4	20	-	20	26	1	27	16
3	-	3	14	3	17	17	4	21	17
5	-	5	8	2	10	14	2	16	18
1	-	1	2	-	2	3	-	3	19
12	1	13	74	6	80	94	7	101	20

United States less than one year, 87 had been in the country one year but less than six years, while 3,332 had been residents of the United States for more than six years. Similar comparisons may be easily drawn regarding the other nationalities considered. Of the whole number considered (8,339), 141 had been in the United States less than one year; 345, one year but under six years; 7,853, six years and over.

By comparing the figures for the 18 descents specified with the total productive population for each descent, some interesting percentages are deduced.

*Number of Unemployed Compared with Productive Population — Concluded.*

THE STATE AND DESCENT.	Productive Population	Number	Percentages
THE STATE — Con.			
Italian, . . . . .	10,956	64	0.58
Portuguese, . . . . .	10,011	83	0.83
Provincial (New Brunswick), . . . . .	9,487	71	0.75
Polish, . . . . .	5,244	16	0.31
Provincial (Prince Edward Island), . . . . .	4,725	21	0.44
French, . . . . .	4,191	28	0.67
Provincial (Newfoundland), . . . . .	4,137	27	0.65
Welsh, . . . . .	1,223	3	0.25
Other foreign, . . . . .	18,977	101	0.53

Those of American descent unemployed continuously for a year are 0.69 per cent of the whole number of native descent engaged in productive occupations, while those of Irish descent unemployed form 1.12 per cent of the entire productive population of Irish descent.

The question of employment or unemployment naturally comes home more to a married man with a family than to a single person of either sex, who may have only his or her own personal wants to provide for. The table which we next present shows the conjugal condition of the unemployed by native and foreign born and age periods.

*Conjugal Condition of the Unemployed: By Sex, Native and Foreign Born, and Age Periods.*

SEX, NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN, AND AGE PERIODS.	SINGLE		MARRIED		UNKNOWN		TOTALS	
	Number	Percent- ages	Number	Percent- ages	Number	Percent- ages	Number	Percent- ages
<b>Males.</b>	2,869	39.19	4,443	60.70	8	0.11	7,320	100.00
Native Born.	1,899	46.72	2,165	53.26	1	0.02	4,065	100.00
15 but under 20 years, . . .	242	5.96	3	0.07	-	-	245	6.03
20 but under 60 years, . . .	1,459	35.89	1,608	39.56	-	-	3,067	75.45
60 years and over, . . .	198	4.87	554	13.63	1	0.02	753	18.52
Foreign Born.	970	29.80	2,278	69.98	7	0.22	3,255	100.00
15 but under 20 years, . . .	81	2.49	-	-	-	-	81	2.49
20 but under 60 years, . . .	688	21.14	1,481	45.50	4	0.12	2,173	66.76
60 years and over, . . .	201	6.17	797	24.48	3	0.10	1,001	30.75
<b>Females.</b>	871	85.48	148	14.52	-	-	1,019	100.00
Native Born.	612	87.43	88	12.57	-	-	700	100.00
15 but under 20 years, . . .	101	14.43	1	0.14	-	-	102	14.57
20 but under 60 years, . . .	475	67.86	84	12.00	-	-	559	79.86
60 years and over, . . .	36	5.14	3	0.43	-	-	39	5.57
Foreign Born.	259	81.18	60	18.82	-	-	319	100.00
15 but under 20 years, . . .	28	8.78	2	0.63	-	-	30	9.41
20 but under 60 years, . . .	203	63.62	56	17.66	-	-	259	81.18
60 years and over, . . .	28	8.78	2	0.63	-	-	30	9.41
<b>Both Sexes.</b>	3,740	44.85	4,591	55.05	8	0.10	8,339	100.00
Native Born.	2,511	52.70	2,253	47.28	1	0.02	4,765	100.00
15 but under 20 years, . . .	343	7.20	4	0.08	-	-	347	7.28
20 but under 60 years, . . .	1,934	40.59	1,692	35.51	-	-	3,626	76.10
60 years and over, . . .	234	4.91	557	11.69	1	0.02	792	16.62
Foreign Born.	1,229	34.39	2,338	65.42	7	0.19	3,574	100.00
15 but under 20 years, . . .	109	3.05	2	0.06	-	-	111	3.11
20 but under 60 years, . . .	891	24.93	1,537	43.00	4	0.11	2,432	68.04
60 years and over, . . .	229	6.41	799	22.36	3	0.08	1,031	28.85

Considering the males, we find that 39.19 per cent were single (including the widowed) and 60.70 per cent were married (including the divorced), while of the females, 85.48 per cent were single or widowed and 14.52 per cent were married or divorced; for the sexes combined, the results in percentages are, 44.85 single (including widowed) and 55.05 married (including divorced), the large reduction in the percentage of total married persons being due to the fact that 85.48 per cent of the females were single or widowed, as above stated.

Of the married males, 0.07 per cent were 15 but under 20; 69.53 per cent were 20 but under 60 years of age; while 30.40 per cent were 60 years of age and over.

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## RETIRED WITH A COMPETENCY.

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More than 50 years ago an author of prominence wrote concerning Benjamin Franklin: "The prevalence of habits of industry and economy, of foresight and thrift, of cautious calculation in the formation of plans, and energy and perseverance in the execution of them, and of the disposition to invest what is earned in substantial and enduring possessions, rather than to expend it in brief pleasures or for purposes of idle show—the prevalence of these traits, so far as they exist as elements of the national character in this country—is due in an incalculable degree to the doings and sayings and history of this great exemplar."

As Franklin was born in Boston and lived in that city until he was 16 years of age, it must be allowed that the habits of industry and thrift which form such prominent features in his life and teachings were due in a great degree, if not wholly, to his surroundings—that is, to the influence and example of the men and women with whom he was brought into daily contact. Surely, the Colonists of Massachusetts Bay between the years 1706 and 1722 were not in a financial condition to indulge in reckless extravagance, either personally or officially.

The instructions to the agents of the Bureau who obtained the information which forms the statistical basis of this article were as follows: "Retired includes those adults who have retired from business, with means for their own support, after a life of activity. The word 'retired' must always be written, and in addition, the name of the occupation in which the person gained his competency."

A fact that will bear repetition is that the statistics cover only those who have retired from active pursuits with sufficient money to provide for their wants during the rest of their lives. Those possessed of a competency while still engaged in active business do not form part of this presentation.

The term "competency" is a comparative one; what would suffice for one during the period of his natural life would be considered by another as only sufficient for a year's expenses. Consequently, no attempt has been made to attach any precise or average money value to the term "competency."

The most interesting feature connected with the subject under consideration is, undoubtedly, the nature of the occupations followed by the

retired previous to giving up active participation therein, these occupations being, in the majority of cases, at least, the ones from which the competency is derived.

*Previous Occupations of the Retired.*

[In the column headed "Sex," T=Total; M=Males; F=Females.]

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Sex	Native Born, Native Descent	Native Born, Foreign Descent	Foreign Born	Foreign Born, Naturalized	Foreign Born, Alien	Aggregates
Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, etc., .	T	225	15	1	23	9	273
	M	212	14	-	23	9	258
	F	13	1	1	-	-	15
Agents, bankers, brokers, etc., . . . .	T	339	9	-	28	6	432
	M	382	9	-	28	6	425
	F	7	-	-	-	-	7
Agriculture, . . . . .	T	118	5	3	113	28	267
	M	115	3	-	113	28	259
	F	3	2	3	-	-	8
Agricultural implements, . . . . .	M	10	-	-	11	-	21
Amusements, . . . . .	T	6	3	-	-	1	10
	M	6	2	-	-	1	9
	F	-	1	-	-	-	1
Arms and ammunition, . . . . .	T	37	-	1	10	3	51
	M	37	-	-	10	3	50
	F	-	-	1	-	-	1
Army, . . . . .	M	23	6	1	31	5	66
Art, . . . . .	T	27	1	2	3	-	33
	M	18	1	-	3	-	22
	F	9	-	2	-	-	11
Artisans' tools, . . . . .	T	38	1	-	13	4	56
	M	36	1	-	13	4	54
	F	2	-	-	-	-	2
Awnings, sails, tents, etc., . . . . .	M	24	3	-	2	1	30
Bakers, . . . . .	T	52	4	-	31	2	89
	M	51	3	-	31	2	87
	F	1	1	-	-	-	2
Blacksmiths, . . . . .	T	213	9	1	106	30	359
	M	212	9	1	106	30	358
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1
Boarding and lodging, . . . . .	T	105	9	11	38	11	174
	M	72	5	-	38	11	126
	F	33	4	11	-	-	48
Bookkeepers, . . . . .	T	76	4	-	5	4	89
	M	70	3	-	5	4	82
	F	6	1	-	-	-	7
Boots and shoes, . . . . .	T	1,355	47	5	412	91	1,910
	M	1,329	47	3	412	91	1,882
	F	26	-	2	-	-	28
Boxes (paper and wooden), . . . . .	M	16	1	-	3	-	20
Bricks, tiles, and sewer pipe, . . . . .	T	30	1	3	3	4	41
	M	22	1	-	3	4	30
	F	8	-	3	-	-	11
Brooms, brushes, and mops, . . . . .	T	5	-	1	8	-	14
	M	5	-	-	8	-	13
	F	-	-	1	-	-	1
Building, . . . . .	T	1,702	61	3	412	166	2,344
	M	1,697	61	2	412	166	2,338
	F	5	-	1	-	-	6
Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc., . . . .	M	16	-	-	2	2	20
Buttons and dress trimmings, . . . . .	T	2	-	-	2	-	4
	M	1	-	-	2	-	3
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1

*Previous Occupations of the Retired — Continued.*

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Sex	Native Born, Na- tive Descent	Native Born, Foreign Descent	Foreign Born	Foreign Born, Natural- ized	Foreign Born, Alien	Aggre- gates
Care of animals, etc., . . . . .	M	8	-	-	1	-	9
Carpetings, . . . . .	T	8	1	7	18	1	35
	M	5	1	-	18	1	25
	F	3	-	7	-	-	10
Carriages and wagons, . . . . .	T	138	4	1	13	11	167
	M	135	4	-	13	11	163
	F	3	-	1	-	-	4
Carriers on roads, . . . . .	T	319	17	-	153	40	529
	M	316	17	-	153	40	526
	F	3	-	-	-	-	3
Carriers on seas and rivers, . . . . .	M	703	34	1	111	35	884
Carriers on steam railroads, . . . . .	M	207	12	-	80	18	317
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster, . . . . .	T	16	-	-	-	-	16
	M	4	-	-	-	-	4
	F	12	-	-	-	-	12
Charcoal and kindlers, . . . . .	M	1	-	-	-	-	1
Chemical preparations (compounded), . . . . .	M	2	-	-	1	-	3
City and town government, . . . . .	T	187	16	-	108	16	327
	M	186	16	-	108	16	326
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1
Clergymen, . . . . .	M	121	3	-	17	4	145
Clocks, watches, and jewelry, . . . . .	T	89	8	-	16	4	117
	M	86	7	-	16	4	113
	F	3	1	-	-	-	4
Clothing, . . . . .	T	389	30	72	112	17	620
	M	142	10	1	112	17	282
	F	247	20	71	-	-	338
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus, . . . . .	T	22	1	4	3	-	30
	M	19	1	-	3	-	23
	F	3	-	4	-	-	7
Cordage and twine, . . . . .	T	17	6	2	17	3	45
	M	15	5	-	17	3	40
	F	2	1	2	-	-	5
Corks, bunge, and taps, . . . . .	M	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cotton goods, . . . . .	T	183	22	80	333	105	723
	M	154	17	1	333	105	610
	F	29	5	79	-	-	113
Cotton, woollen, and other textiles, . . . . .	M	5	-	-	3	1	9
Domestic service (private families), . . . . .	T	76	12	123	36	7	254
	M	20	2	-	36	7	65
	F	56	10	123	-	-	189
Drugs and medicines, . . . . .	M	18	1	-	-	1	20
Earthen, plaster, and stone ware, . . . . .	M	3	1	-	1	-	5
Education, . . . . .	T	538	19	7	14	5	583
	M	138	3	-	14	5	160
	F	400	16	7	-	-	423
Electrical apparatus and appliances, . . . . .	M	10	-	-	1	-	11
Electroplating, . . . . .	M	4	-	-	2	-	6
Emery and sand paper and cloth, . . . . .	M	1	-	-	-	-	1
Fancy articles, etc., . . . . .	M	1	-	-	-	1	2
Farmers, . . . . .	T	2,939	43	17	326	259	3,584
	M	2,832	40	3	326	259	3,460
	F	107	3	14	-	-	124
Farm laborers, . . . . .	M	41	1	-	50	51	143
Fireworks and matches, . . . . .	M	4	-	-	1	-	5
Fishermen, . . . . .	M	189	6	1	29	23	248
Flax, hemp, and jute goods, . . . . .	T	1	-	1	4	2	8
	M	1	-	-	4	2	7
	F	-	-	1	-	-	1

*Previous Occupations of the Retired — Continued.*

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Sex	Native Born, Na- tive Descent	Native Born, Foreign Descent	Foreign Born	Foreign Born, Natural- ized	Foreign Born, Alien	Aggre- gates
Food preparations, . . . . .	T	124	3	-	36	8	171
	M	123	3	-	36	8	170
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1
Furniture, . . . . .	T	210	14	1	70	14	309
	M	208	14	1	70	14	307
	F	2	-	-	-	-	2
Gas and residual products, . . . . .	T	12	-	-	9	1	22
	M	11	-	-	9	1	21
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1
Glass, . . . . .	T	14	10	2	15	3	44
	M	13	10	2	15	3	43
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1
Glue, isinglass, and starch, . . . . .	M	4	2	-	3	1	10
Hosiery and knit goods, . . . . .	T	3	-	-	5	2	10
	M	1	-	-	5	2	8
	F	2	-	-	-	-	2
Hotel keepers, . . . . .	T	85	6	2	12	2	107
	M	78	6	-	12	2	98
	F	7	-	2	-	-	9
Housekeepers, . . . . .	T	127	3	48	2	1	181
	M	-	-	-	2	1	3
	F	127	3	48	-	-	178
Housewives, . . . . .	T	7,166	251	2,563	3	2	9,985
	M	-	-	-	3	2	5
	F	7,166	251	2,563	-	-	9,980
Housework, . . . . .	T	216	5	77	1	-	299
	M	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	216	5	77	-	-	298
Independent, . . . . .	T	1,713	108	297	154	64	2,336
	M	365	28	1	154	64	612
	F	1,348	80	296	-	-	1,724
Ink, mucilage, and paste, . . . . .	M	1	-	-	2	-	3
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc., . . . . .	M	14	2	-	6	1	23
Laborers, . . . . .	T	121	9	2	620	324	1,076
	M	120	9	-	620	324	1,073
	F	1	-	2	-	-	3
Law, . . . . .	M	99	3	-	4	2	108
Leather, . . . . .	T	164	12	1	130	21	328
	M	163	12	1	130	21	327
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1
Liquors and beverages (not spirituous), . . . . .	M	3	-	-	-	1	4
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented, . . . . .	M	18	4	-	26	1	49
Literature, . . . . .	T	31	-	-	3	1	35
	M	25	-	-	3	1	29
	F	6	-	-	-	-	6
Lumber, . . . . .	T	54	-	-	7	6	67
	M	51	-	-	7	6	64
	F	3	-	-	-	-	3
Machines and machinery, . . . . .	T	438	27	1	187	32	685
	M	437	27	-	187	32	683
	F	1	-	1	-	-	2
Manufacturers, . . . . .	T	628	32	4	69	7	740
	M	615	32	2	69	7	725
	F	13	-	2	-	-	15
Medicine, . . . . .	T	175	6	3	11	6	201
	M	170	6	1	11	6	194
	F	5	-	2	-	-	7

*Previous Occupations of the Retired—Continued.*

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Sex	Native Born, Na- tive Descent	Native Born, Foreign Descent	Foreign Born	Foreign Born, Natural- ized	Foreign Born, Alien	Aggre- gates
Merchants and dealers, . . . . .	T	2,555	110	34	570	106	3,375
	M	2,509	108	1	570	106	3,294
	F	46	2	33	-	-	81
Messengers, porters, etc., . . . . .	M	8	-	-	23	7	38
Metals and metallic goods, . . . . .	T	295	19	2	172	35	523
	M	291	19	1	172	35	518
	F	4	-	1	-	-	5
Mining, . . . . .	M	31	5	-	22	12	70
Models, lasts, and patterns, . . . . .	M	45	1	-	6	2	54
Music, . . . . .	T	47	1	-	4	1	53
	M	25	-	-	4	1	30
	F	22	1	-	-	-	23
Musical instruments and materials, . . . . .	T	49	5	-	14	2	70
	M	46	5	-	14	2	67
	F	3	-	-	-	-	3
National government, . . . . .	T	115	5	1	13	2	136
	M	114	5	1	13	2	135
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1
Navy, . . . . .	T	16	4	1	7	1	29
	M	16	4	-	7	1	28
	F	-	-	1	-	-	1
Not gainful, etc., . . . . .	T	29	1	4	13	2	49
	M	22	1	-	13	2	38
	F	7	-	4	-	-	11
Oils and illuminating fluids, . . . . .	M	17	-	-	1	1	19
Paints, colors, and crude chemicals, . . . . .	M	9	-	-	2	-	11
Paper and paper goods, . . . . .	T	49	3	12	33	7	104
	M	43	1	2	33	7	86
	F	6	2	10	-	-	18
Personal service, . . . . .	T	301	22	59	117	22	521
	M	175	14	-	117	22	328
	F	126	8	59	-	-	193
Photographs and photographic materials, . . . . .	T	24	1	-	1	2	28
	M	23	1	-	1	2	27
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1
Polishes and dressing, . . . . .	M	3	-	-	2	-	5
Printing, publishing, and bookbinding, . . . . .	T	74	10	1	20	9	114
	M	67	7	-	20	9	103
	F	7	3	1	-	-	11
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, . . . . .	T	10	3	1	35	10	59
	M	10	2	-	35	10	57
	F	-	1	1	-	-	2
Railroad construction and equipment, . . . . .	M	28	-	-	6	-	34
Religion, . . . . .	T	180	6	3	15	-	204
	M	169	6	1	15	-	191
	F	11	-	2	-	-	13
Rubber and elastic goods, . . . . .	T	9	1	1	5	2	18
	M	8	1	-	5	2	16
	F	1	-	1	-	-	2
Saddlery and harness, . . . . .	M	32	2	-	11	3	48
Salesmen and saleswomen, . . . . .	T	103	9	1	12	6	131
	M	99	8	1	12	6	126
	F	4	1	-	-	-	5
Science, . . . . .	T	93	6	-	32	6	137
	M	91	5	-	32	6	134
	F	2	1	-	-	-	3
Scientific instruments and appliances, . . . . .	M	4	2	-	1	-	7

*Previous Occupations of the Retired — Concluded.*

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Sex	Native Born, Na- tive Descent	Native Born, Foreign Descent	Foreign Born	Foreign Born, Natural- ized	Foreign Born, Alien	Aggre- gates
Shipbuilding, . . . . .	T	180	7	-	48	19	264
	M	180	6	-	48	19	253
	F	-	1	-	-	-	1
Silk and silk goods, . . . . .	M	4	-	-	3	3	10
	M	3	2	-	1	-	6
Sporting and athletic goods, . . . . .	T	22	-	-	1	1	24
	M	21	-	-	1	1	23
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1
Stone, . . . . .	M	62	3	-	53	11	129
Straw and palm leaf goods, . . . . .	T	44	-	2	2	-	48
	M	36	-	-	2	-	38
	F	8	-	2	-	-	10
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease, . . . . .	T	15	-	1	5	-	21
	M	14	-	1	5	-	20
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, . . . . .	M	19	1	-	11	2	33
Trunks and valises, . . . . .	M	1	-	-	-	-	1
Whips, lashes, and stocks, . . . . .	M	7	-	-	-	-	7
Wooden goods, . . . . .	M	120	3	-	45	16	184
	T	91	9	32	260	56	448
Woollen goods, . . . . .	M	86	8	-	260	56	410
	F	5	1	32	-	-	38
Worsted goods, . . . . .	T	1	-	1	6	3	11
	M	1	-	-	6	3	10
	F	-	-	1	-	-	1
Retired, <i>n. s.</i> , . . . . .	T	4,740	225	617	770	471	6,823
	M	1,844	114	7	770	471	3,206
	F	2,896	111	610	-	-	3,617
THE STATE, . . . . .	T	31,564	1,379	4,122	6,424	2,291	45,780
	M	18,627	842	37	6,424	2,291	28,121
	F	13,037	537	4,085	-	-	17,659

A perusal of the table shows that the retired males number 28,121, or 61.43 per cent, and the females 17,659, or 38.57 per cent. Consideration of the previous occupations of the retired males shows that Farmers head the list, with 3,460, or 12.30 per cent of the retired males. The intelligent farmer has always been considered as being the most independent man in the community, and the figures seem to warrant the assumption made for him. Second in numerical order come the Merchants and Dealers, numbering 3,294, or 11.71 per cent of the retired males. The reports of the mercantile agencies show that the percentage of financial casualties among the trading classes is very large, a dealer often being forced to go into bankruptcy several times before securing a solid foothold in the mercantile world; but, in spite of failures and other drawbacks, the venders of wares stand next to the tillers of the soil in their capability to acquire a competency in old age.

Those connected with the building trades come third in prominence, numbering 2,338, or 8.31 per cent of the total males. The building contractor works upon a safer basis, as a rule, than the farmer or merchant.



His work is done by contract, and if he is a good buyer, his profits are likely to be uniform.

There were 6,823 males and females, or 14.90 per cent of the total retired, who, although they reported themselves in possession of a competency, did not state the occupation followed by them prior to retiring from business life; but this omission is not so material when the fact of their financial independence is known.

Among the females, the housewives, numbering 9,980, or 56.52 per cent of the retired females, stand at the head. It is evident that the financial condition of these housewives is not due to the money returns derived from the pursuit of their home occupations, but that their large or small fortunes upon which they rely for future support, have come to them, in a majority of cases, from inheritance. There were 48 boarding-house keepers who had acquired a competency, presumably, from their individual efforts.

There were also 1,724 females designated as "Independent," who, undoubtedly, have derived the basis of their financial independence from gifts or bequests. It is interesting to note that 160 male teachers and 423 female teachers report the possession of a competency derived from their efforts in education.

Combining the figures for both sexes, we find that of the whole number (45,780), 31,573, or 68.97 per cent, were native born of native descent; 1,370, or 2.99 per cent, native born of foreign descent; the foreign born numbered 4,122, or nine per cent; the foreign born naturalized numbered 6,424, or 14.03 per cent; and the foreign born alien, 2,291, or five per cent. Of the whole number, 32,943, or 71.96 per cent, were native born, and 12,837, or 28.04 per cent, were foreign born.

The illustrations given show the proper manner of reading and using the table, and those interested in other branches of occupations can easily derive the information they desire without further specification in detail being made here.

Having learned the occupations of the retired, another interesting point of information to be arrived at is the nationality of those who have acquired a competency from their labors.

*Descent and Place of Birth : By Length of Residence.*

	DESCENT AND PLACE OF BIRTH.	LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES		
		1 Year or Less		
		Males	Females	Both Sexes
1	NATIVE DESCENT.	-	3	3
2	Born in Massachusetts, . . . . .	-	-	-
3	Born in other States, . . . . .	-	-	-
4	Born in Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	3	3
5	IRISH DESCENT.	13	11	24
6	Born in Ireland, . . . . .	10	9	19
7	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	2	2	4
8	Born in the United States, . . . . .	1	-	1
9	ENGLISH DESCENT.	7	9	16
10	Born in England, . . . . .	7	9	16
11	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	-	-
12	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
13	CANADIAN-FRENCH DESCENT.	22	12	34
14	Born in Canada (French), . . . . .	21	12	33
15	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	1	-	1
16	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
17	GERMAN DESCENT.	5	7	12
18	Born in Germany, . . . . .	5	7	12
19	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	-	-
20	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
21	SCOTCH DESCENT.	3	8	11
22	Born in Scotland, . . . . .	1	6	7
23	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	2	2	4
24	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
25	NOVA SCOTIAN DESCENT.	5	5	10
26	Born in Nova Scotia, . . . . .	5	5	10
27	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	-	-
28	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
29	CANADIAN-ENGLISH DESCENT.	6	5	11
30	Born in Canada (English), . . . . .	6	4	10
31	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	1	1
32	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
33	FRENCH DESCENT.	2	-	2
34	Born in France, . . . . .	2	-	2
35	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	-	-
36	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
37	PORTUGUESE DESCENT.	1	2	3
38	Born in Portugal, . . . . .	1	2	3
39	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
40	SWEDISH DESCENT.	1	7	8
41	Born in Sweden, . . . . .	1	7	8
42	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	-	-
43	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
44	ITALIAN DESCENT.	1	1	2
45	Born in Italy, . . . . .	1	1	2
46	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	-	-
47	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-

*Descent and Place of Birth: By Length of Residence.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES						AGGREGATES			
Over 1 Year but under 6 Years			6 Years and Over						
Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	
-	1	1	18,562	13,101	31,663	18,562	13,105	31,667	1
-	-	-	12,878	8,807	21,685	12,878	8,807	21,685	2
-	-	-	5,649	4,230	9,879	5,649	4,230	9,879	3
-	1	1	35	64	99	35	68	103	4
78	44	122	5,284	2,335	7,619	5,375	2,390	7,765	5
71	37	108	4,852	2,117	6,969	4,933	2,163	7,096	6
7	7	14	111	70	181	120	79	199	7
-	-	-	321	148	469	322	148	470	8
36	28	64	1,284	676	1,960	1,327	713	2,040	9
33	21	54	974	421	1,395	1,014	451	1,465	10
3	7	10	48	65	113	51	72	123	11
-	-	-	262	190	452	262	190	452	12
81	24	105	682	215	897	785	251	1,036	13
79	24	103	646	202	848	746	238	984	14
2	-	2	12	2	14	15	2	17	15
-	-	-	24	11	35	24	11	35	16
15	7	22	576	218	794	596	232	828	17
15	7	22	528	181	709	548	195	743	18
-	-	-	9	2	11	9	2	11	19
-	-	-	39	35	74	39	35	74	20
16	17	33	444	272	716	463	297	760	21
11	10	21	301	158	459	313	174	487	22
5	7	12	71	59	130	78	68	146	23
-	-	-	72	55	127	72	55	127	24
12	20	32	143	140	283	160	165	325	25
12	20	32	121	120	241	138	145	283	26
-	-	-	5	3	8	5	3	8	27
-	-	-	17	17	34	17	17	34	28
8	14	22	155	122	277	169	141	310	29
8	14	22	126	104	230	140	122	262	30
-	-	-	3	2	5	3	3	6	31
-	-	-	26	16	42	26	16	42	32
2	1	3	90	51	141	94	52	146	33
2	1	3	48	15	63	52	16	68	34
-	-	-	11	9	20	11	9	20	35
-	-	-	31	27	58	31	27	58	36
7	6	13	100	30	130	108	38	146	37
7	6	13	94	28	122	102	36	138	38
-	-	-	6	2	8	6	2	8	39
8	10	18	62	36	98	71	53	124	40
8	10	18	56	33	89	65	50	115	41
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	42
-	-	-	5	3	8	5	3	8	43
11	5	16	56	20	76	68	26	94	44
11	5	16	51	13	64	63	19	82	45
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	46
-	-	-	4	7	11	4	7	11	47

*Descent and Place of Birth : By Length of Residence — Concluded.*

	DESCENT AND PLACE OF BIRTH.	LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES		
		1 Year or Less		
		Males	Females	Both Sexes
1	PROVINCIAL (NEW BRUNSWICK) DESCENT.	3	3	6
2	Born in New Brunswick, . . . . .	3	3	6
3	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	-	-
4	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
5	RUSSIAN DESCENT.	1	1	2
6	Born in Russia, . . . . .	1	1	2
7	PROVINCIAL (NEWFOUNDLAND) DESCENT.	-	-	-
8	Born in Newfoundland, . . . . .	-	-	-
9	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
10	WELSH DESCENT.	2	-	2
11	Born in Wales, . . . . .	1	-	1
12	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	1	-	1
13	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
14	PROVINCIAL (PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND) DESCENT.	1	-	1
15	Born in Prince Edward Island, . . . . .	1	-	1
16	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
17	POLISH DESCENT.	-	-	-
18	Born in Poland, . . . . .	-	-	-
19	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	-	-
20	OTHER FOREIGN DESCENT.	2	3	5
21	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	2	3	5
22	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-

*Recapitulation.*

	THE STATE AND DESCENT.	LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES		
		1 Year or Less		
		Males	Females	Both Sexes
1	THE STATE.	75	77	152
2	Native, . . . . .	-	3	3
3	Irish, . . . . .	13	11	24
4	English, . . . . .	7	9	16
5	Canadian-French, . . . . .	22	12	34
6	German, . . . . .	5	7	12
7	Scotch, . . . . .	3	8	11
8	Nova Scotian, . . . . .	5	5	10
9	Canadian-English, . . . . .	6	5	11
10	French, . . . . .	2	-	2
11	Portuguese, . . . . .	1	2	3
12	Swedish, . . . . .	1	7	8
13	Italian, . . . . .	1	1	2
14	Provincial (New Brunswick), . . . . .	3	3	6
15	Russian, . . . . .	1	1	2
16	Provincial (Newfoundland), . . . . .	-	-	-
17	Welsh, . . . . .	2	-	2
18	Provincial (Prince Edward Island), . . . . .	1	-	1
19	Polish, . . . . .	-	-	-
20	Other foreign, . . . . .	2	3	5

*Descent and Place of Birth: By Length of Residence — Concluded.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES						AGGREGATES			
<i>Over 1 Year but under 6 Years</i>			<i>6 Years and Over</i>						
Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	
4	4	8	33	44	77	40	51	91	1
4	4	8	30	35	65	37	42	79	2
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	3
-	-	-	3	6	9	3	6	9	4
13	11	24	36	10	46	50	22	72	5
13	11	24	36	10	46	50	22	72	6
3	3	6	20	12	32	23	15	38	7
3	3	6	18	11	29	21	14	35	8
-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3	9
-	1	1	17	17	34	19	18	37	10
-	1	1	10	12	22	11	13	24	11
-	-	-	3	1	4	4	1	5	12
-	-	-	4	4	8	4	4	8	13
1	3	4	16	12	28	18	15	33	14
1	3	4	15	12	27	17	15	32	15
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	16
3	-	3	19	5	24	22	5	27	17
3	-	3	19	4	23	22	4	26	18
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	19
7	5	12	162	62	224	171	70	241	20
7	5	12	138	47	185	147	55	202	21
-	-	-	24	15	39	24	15	39	22

*Recapitulation.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES						AGGREGATES			
<i>Over 1 Year but under 6 Years</i>			<i>6 Years and Over</i>						
Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	
305	204	509	27,741	17,378	45,119	28,121	17,659	45,780	1
-	1	1	18,562	13,101	31,663	18,562	13,105	31,667	2
78	44	122	5,284	2,335	7,619	5,375	2,390	7,765	3
36	28	64	1,284	676	1,960	1,327	713	2,040	4
81	24	105	682	215	897	785	251	1,036	5
15	7	22	576	218	794	596	232	828	6
16	17	33	444	272	716	463	297	760	7
12	20	32	143	140	283	160	165	325	8
8	14	22	155	122	277	169	141	310	9
2	1	3	90	51	141	94	52	146	10
7	6	13	100	30	130	108	38	146	11
8	10	18	62	36	98	71	53	124	12
11	5	16	56	20	76	68	26	94	13
4	4	8	33	44	77	40	51	91	14
13	11	24	36	10	46	50	22	72	15
3	3	6	20	12	32	23	15	38	16
-	1	1	17	17	34	19	18	37	17
1	3	4	16	12	28	18	15	33	18
3	-	3	19	5	24	22	5	27	19
7	5	12	162	62	224	171	70	241	20

Of the whole number (45,780), 152 had lived in the United States one year or less; 509 had lived over one but under six years; while those who had lived in this country six years and over numbered 45,119, or 98.56 per cent. This shows, conclusively, that the competency was derived from occupations followed while in the United States.

In the aggregate, there were 31,667, or 69.17 per cent, of native descent; those of Irish descent numbered 7,765, or 16.96 per cent; the English descent numbered 2,040, or 4.46 per cent; and the French Canadians, 1,036, or 2.26 per cent. The proportions for the other countries represented may be easily derived from the tables.

Simple numbers, however prominent, do not always convey the whole truth until brought into comparison with related figures. The table which follows brings out this fact:

*Number of Retired Compared with Productive Population.*

THE STATE AND DESCENT.	Productive Pop- ulation	Number	Percentages
THE STATE.	1,079,090	45,780	4.24
Native, . . . . .	405,124	31,667	7.82
Irish, . . . . .	309,696	7,765	2.51
Canadian-French, . . . . .	83,656	1,036	1.24
English, . . . . .	67,024	2,040	3.04
Canadian-English, . . . . .	30,457	310	1.02
German, . . . . .	28,907	828	2.86
Nova Scotian, . . . . .	28,648	325	1.13
Scotch, . . . . .	25,039	760	3.04
Swedish, . . . . .	19,181	124	0.65
Russian, . . . . .	12,407	72	0.58
Italian, . . . . .	10,956	94	0.86
Portuguese, . . . . .	10,011	146	1.46
Provincial (New Brunswick), . . . . .	9,487	91	0.96
Polish, . . . . .	5,244	27	0.51
Provincial (Prince Edward Island), . . . . .	4,725	33	0.70
French, . . . . .	4,191	146	3.48
Provincial (Newfoundland), . . . . .	4,137	38	0.92
Welsh, . . . . .	1,223	37	3.03
Other foreign, . . . . .	18,977	241	1.27

As indicated by the table-head, the population considered includes only those engaged in productive industries. Bringing forward for comparative purposes the illustrations used for the previous table, we find that those of native descent numbered 31,667, or 7.82 per cent of all those of native descent engaged in productive industries; those of Irish descent formed 2.51 per cent of all those of Irish descent so engaged; comparative percentages show the English descent to be 3.04, and the French-Canadian descent, 1.24. The other figures shown in the table are of special interest to the different nationalities represented.

To complete the present consideration of the subject, we present a final table showing conjugal condition by sex, nativity, and age periods.

*Conjugal Condition of the Retired: By Sex, Native and Foreign Born, and Age Periods.*

SEX, NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN, AND AGE PERIODS.	SINGLE		MARRIED		UNKNOWN		TOTALS	
	Number	Percent- ages	Number	Percent- ages	Number	Percent- ages	Number	Percent- ages
<b>Males.</b>	9,627	34.23	18,493	65.76	1	0.01	28,121	100.00
<i>Native Born.</i>	6,892	35.58	12,476	64.41	1	0.01	19,369	100.00
20 but under 60 years, . . .	1,082	5.59	2,457	12.68	-	-	3,539	18.27
60 years and over, . . .	5,810	29.99	10,019	51.73	1	0.01	15,830	81.73
<i>Foreign Born.</i>	2,735	31.25	6,017	68.75	-	-	8,752	100.00
20 but under 60 years, . . .	317	3.62	1,343	15.35	-	-	1,660	18.97
60 years and over, . . .	2,418	27.63	4,674	53.40	-	-	7,092	81.03
<b>Females.</b>	15,839	89.69	1,818	10.30	2	0.01	17,659	100.00
<i>Native Born.</i>	12,295	90.58	1,277	9.41	2	0.01	13,574	100.00
20 but under 60 years, . . .	2,069	15.24	307	2.26	-	-	2,376	17.50
60 years and over, . . .	10,226	75.34	970	7.15	2	0.01	11,198	82.50
<i>Foreign Born.</i>	3,544	86.76	541	13.24	-	-	4,085	100.00
20 but under 60 years, . . .	557	13.64	148	3.62	-	-	705	17.26
60 years and over, . . .	2,987	73.12	393	9.62	-	-	3,380	82.74
<b>Both Sexes.</b>	25,466	55.62	20,311	44.37	3	0.01	45,780	100.00
<i>Native Born.</i>	19,187	58.24	13,753	41.75	3	0.01	32,943	100.00
20 but under 60 years, . . .	3,151	9.57	2,764	8.39	-	-	5,915	17.96
60 years and over, . . .	16,036	48.67	10,989	33.36	3	0.01	27,028	82.04
<i>Foreign Born.</i>	6,279	48.91	6,558	51.09	-	-	12,837	100.00
20 but under 60 years, . . .	874	6.81	1,491	11.61	-	-	2,365	18.42
60 years and over, . . .	5,405	42.10	5,067	39.48	-	-	10,472	81.58

It must be borne in mind in considering these figures, that the term "single" includes widows and widowers, as well as those who have never been married; while the term "married" comprehends also those males and females who have been divorced.

Of the retired males (28,121), there were 9,627, or 34.23 per cent, single, and 18,493, or 65.76 per cent, married; the corresponding figures for retired females are 15,839, or 89.69 per cent, single, and 1,818, or 10.30 per cent, married.

Considering age periods and combining the sexes, we find that 8.280, or 18.09 per cent, were 20 but under 60 years of age, while 37,500, or 81.91 per cent, were 60 years of age or over.

Whether the principles advanced by Benjamin Franklin in his life and writings as regards industry and thrift have been fully carried out by the inhabitants of the Commonwealth, the figures hereinbefore presented, being the resultant of conformity with his practical ideas, must remain a matter of conjecture, for no accurate data can be secured to decisively determine the point. One thing is certain; broad as was his philosophy, and farseeing as was his patriotic vision, he never could have anticipated that within 110 years after his death the composition of the body politic in his native State and city would so change, and become so cosmopolitan in its nature that 62.26 per cent of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth, and 72.21 per cent of the citizens in the town in which he was born, would be of foreign descent.

## DEPENDENTS UPON PUBLIC OR PRIVATE CHARITY.

In the preceding article we have shown the number of persons who have retired with a competency, that is, with enough money, in their opinions, to provide for their wants during their lives. We now have the reverse of this picture, comprehending those who have been unfortunate in a financial way, and are forced to depend for their support, either partially or wholly, upon public or private charity. In what respect their condition is due to their own fault or to circumstances which they could not control cannot be determined, but it is fair to assume that personal shortcomings and unsatisfactory industrial conditions are each responsible.

The term "Dependent" was defined, in the instructions given to the Special Agents of the Bureau who conducted the investigation, as follows: "Dependent comprises those persons who may have worked all their lives, but are now unable to support themselves, and being non-productive, are dependent to a more or less degree upon their children or relatives; the name of the occupation last followed must be stated." To those who may be called "Home Dependents" we have added those supported in the various charitable institutions provided by the towns and the Commonwealth.

We present a table showing the occupations followed by the dependents previous to their being obliged to rely upon charity. It does not, of course, follow that these occupations are directly responsible for the state of dependency of those who have followed them. The physical condition, caused in many cases by exacting toil or overwork, is often more responsible for the state of dependency than the occupation itself. Many men are obliged, from force of circumstances, to engage in occupations for which they are not physically fitted, and they break down under the rigorous demands or constant strain.

*Previous Occupations of the Dependents.*

[In the column headed "Sex", T = Total; M = Males; F = Females.]

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Sex	Native Born, Native Descent	Native Born, Foreign Descent	Foreign Born	Foreign Born, Naturalized	Foreign Born, Alien	Aggregates
Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, etc., . . .	T	74	28	7	7	4	120
	M	70	26	7	7	4	114
	F	4	2	-	-	-	6
Agents, bankers, brokers, etc., . . .	T	15	-	5	3	1	24
	M	13	-	5	3	1	22
	F	2	-	-	-	-	2
Agriculture, . . . . .	M	15	1	10	16	11	53



*Previous Occupations of the Dependents — Continued.*

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Sex	Native Born, Na- tive Descent	Native Born, Foreign Descent	Foreign Born	Foreign Born, Natural- ized	Foreign Born, Allen	Aggre- gates
Arms and ammunition, . . . . .	M	1	1	-	-	-	2
Army, . . . . .	M	164	31	1	55	26	277
Artisans' tools, . . . . .	T	3	1	2	2	3	11
	M	2	1	2	2	3	10
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1
Awnings, tents, sails, etc., . . . . .	M	6	1	2	1	1	11
Boarding and lodging, . . . . .	T	21	9	26	5	3	64
	M	17	4	4	5	3	33
	F	4	5	22	-	-	31
Boots and shoes, . . . . .	T	283	70	97	74	41	565
	M	272	55	82	74	41	524
	F	11	15	15	-	-	41
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, . . . . .	M	2	-	1	4	4	11
Brooms, brushes, and mops, . . . . .	M	2	-	1	-	-	3
Building, . . . . .	T	200	53	92	62	85	492
	M	199	53	92	62	85	491
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1
Buttons and dress trimmings, . . . . .	M	-	1	-	-	-	1
Carpetings, . . . . .	T	-	-	1	3	-	4
	M	-	-	-	3	-	3
	F	-	-	1	-	-	1
Carriages and wagons, . . . . .	T	16	5	8	4	1	34
	M	16	5	7	4	1	33
	F	-	-	1	-	-	1
Carriers on roads, . . . . .	M	74	50	46	25	17	212
Carriers on seas and rivers, . . . . .	T	89	18	20	29	33	189
	M	87	18	20	29	33	187
	F	2	-	-	-	-	2
Carriers on steam railroads, . . . . .	M	16	8	3	7	9	43
City and town government, . . . . .	T	12	4	6	12	5	39
	M	10	4	6	12	5	37
	F	2	-	-	-	-	2
Clocks, watches, and jewelry, . . . . .	T	9	1	8	3	1	22
	M	7	1	8	3	1	20
	F	2	-	-	-	-	2
Clothing, . . . . .	T	97	24	94	23	12	250
	M	20	8	30	23	12	93
	F	77	16	64	-	-	157
Cordage and twine, . . . . .	T	1	3	3	1	2	10
	M	1	2	3	1	2	9
	F	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cotton goods, . . . . .	T	37	22	77	49	48	233
	M	25	16	41	49	48	179
	F	12	6	36	-	-	54
Domestic service (private families), . . . . .	T	115	42	309	3	2	471
	M	6	1	8	3	2	20
	F	109	41	301	-	-	451
Education, . . . . .	T	30	2	4	1	-	37
	M	2	1	1	1	-	5
	F	28	1	3	-	-	32
Electroplating, . . . . .	M	1	2	-	-	-	3
Farmers, . . . . .	M	293	6	30	40	109	478
Farm laborers, . . . . .	T	84	17	48	15	39	203
	M	83	16	48	15	39	201
	F	1	1	-	-	-	2
Fishermen, . . . . .	M	57	5	14	12	17	105
Flax, hemp, and jute goods, . . . . .	M	-	-	-	-	1	1

*Previous Occupations of the Dependents — Continued.*

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Sex	Native Born, Na- tive Descent	Native Born, Foreign Descent	Foreign Born	Foreign Born, Natural- ized	Foreign Born, Alien	Aggre- gates
Food preparations, . . . . .	T	17	9	13	9	7	55
	M	15	8	13	9	7	52
	F	2	1	-	-	-	3
Furniture, . . . . .	M	23	11	25	8	4	71
Gas and residual products, . . . .	T	2	-	1	2	2	7
	M	-	-	-	2	2	4
	F	2	-	1	-	-	3
Glass, . . . . .	M	2	2	-	1	-	5
Hosiery and knit goods, . . . . .	M	-	-	1	1	1	3
Housewives, . . . . .	T	1,825	164	2,769	2	1	4,761
	M	-	-	-	2	1	3
	F	1,825	164	2,769	-	-	4,758
Housework, . . . . .	F	179	26	203	-	-	408
Ivory, bone, horn, and shell goods, . . .	M	2	1	-	-	-	3
Laborers, . . . . .	T	179	111	437	264	326	1,317
	M	178	111	429	264	326	1,308
	F	1	-	8	-	-	9
Leather, . . . . .	T	17	19	26	34	12	108
	M	17	19	25	34	12	107
	F	-	-	1	-	-	1
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented, .	M	-	-	2	-	2	4
Literature, . . . . .	T	3	2	-	-	-	5
	M	2	1	-	-	-	3
	F	1	1	-	-	-	2
Lumber, . . . . .	M	6	-	-	-	1	7
Machines and machinery, . . . . .	T	58	18	29	20	14	139
	M	57	18	29	20	14	138
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1
Manufacturers, . . . . .	M	3	2	1	1	-	7
	T	136	20	66	22	17	261
	M	81	14	25	22	17	159
Merchants and dealers, . . . . .	F	55	6	41	-	-	102
	T	5	4	7	1	1	18
	M	5	3	5	1	1	15
Messengers, porters, etc., . . . . .	F	-	1	2	-	-	3
	T	59	24	42	31	28	184
	M	57	24	42	31	28	182
Mining, . . . . .	F	2	-	-	-	-	2
	T	3	-	5	8	3	19
	M	3	-	4	8	3	18
Models, lasts, and patterns, . . . .	F	-	-	1	-	-	1
	M	5	-	1	-	-	6
	T	16	1	2	-	1	20
Music teachers, . . . . .	M	10	-	1	-	1	12
	F	6	1	1	-	-	8
	M	6	5	1	-	1	13
Musical instruments and material, . . .	T	11	3	2	2	-	18
	M	10	3	2	2	-	17
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1
Paper and paper goods, . . . . .	T	9	2	10	9	5	35
	M	6	1	3	9	5	24
	F	3	1	7	-	-	11
Personal service, . . . . .	T	84	16	91	18	14	223
	M	36	9	22	18	14	99
	F	48	7	69	-	-	124
Printing, publishing, and bookbinding, .	T	23	15	9	4	2	53
	M	20	13	9	4	2	48
	F	3	2	-	-	-	5

*Previous Occupations of the Dependents — Concluded.*

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Sex	Native Born, Na- tive Descent	Native Born, Foreign Descent	Foreign Born	Foreign Born, Natural- ized	Foreign Born, Alien	Aggre- gates
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	M	-	1	3	5	4	13
Professional, . . . . .	T	16	5	6	-	1	28
	M	14	5	5	-	1	25
	F	2	-	1	-	-	3
Religion, . . . . .	T	9	-	2	1	1	13
	M	9	-	1	1	1	12
	F	-	-	1	-	-	1
Rubber and elastic goods, . . . . .	T	4	1	-	3	-	8
	M	4	-	-	3	-	7
	F	-	1	-	-	-	1
Saddlery and harness, . . . . .	T	11	2	-	2	-	15
	M	10	2	-	2	-	14
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1
Salesmen and saleswomen, . . . . .	T	26	14	6	-	-	46
	M	23	11	5	-	-	39
	F	3	3	1	-	-	7
Shipbuilding, . . . . .	M	15	2	2	3	8	30
Silk and silk goods, . . . . .	F	-	-	1	-	-	1
Stone, . . . . .	M	17	9	15	8	6	55
Straw and palm leaf goods, . . . . .	T	3	-	-	-	-	3
	M	1	-	-	-	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	2
Students, . . . . .	T	3	2	1	-	-	6
	M	1	2	1	-	-	4
	F	2	-	-	-	-	2
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease, . . . . .	M	-	-	3	2	-	5
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, . . . . .	M	3	3	6	2	1	20
Wooden goods, . . . . .	M	32	4	11	5	6	58
Woollen goods, . . . . .	T	19	14	66	31	24	154
	M	13	12	31	31	24	111
	F	6	2	35	-	-	43
Dependents, <i>n. s.</i> (inmates, patients, etc.),	T	5,425	922	3,743	624	972	11,686
	M	2,294	519	789	624	972	5,198
	F	3,131	403	2,954	-	-	6,488
THE STATE, . . . . .	T	9,978	1,839	8,523	1,579	1,940	23,859
	M	4,446	1,132	1,984	1,579	1,940	11,081
	F	5,532	707	6,539	-	-	12,778

Of the whole number, 23,859, there were 11,081, or 46.44 per cent, males, and 12,778, or 53.56 per cent, females. It will be noted that for 11,686, or 48.98 per cent, no occupations were reported. The greater number of these were in public institutions, and the agents were not able to interview each inmate and ascertain the occupation followed by him or her prior to dependency.

Considering the male dependents, we find the largest class to be the unskilled laborers, numbering 1,308; the boot and shoe industry supplies 524; the building trades, 491; the farmers, 478, to which should be added the farm laborers, aggregating 679; next follow, in numerical prominence, the army, 277; carriers on roads, 212; carriers on seas and rivers, 187; metal workers, 182; cotton goods operatives, 179; merchants and dealers,

159; machines and machinery, 138; accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, etc., 114; woollen goods operatives, 111; leather workers, 107; and fishermen, 105.

Under females, the pre-eminent line is that of the housewives, with 4,758. This line needs explanation, but the statistics secured do not supply a satisfactory one. It may be inferred, however, that a great many in this class are mothers or grandmothers, who, having lost their husbands, are obliged to depend upon their children or other relatives. Being for the most part widows, and never having been engaged in any productive industry, when they arrive at an advanced age they have no calling to which to turn as a means of support. They are not paupers, as are those who have been committed to town almshouses and State institutions. As a rule, no doubt, they are welcome and beloved members of the family circles to which they are attached, and perform many services for which an outlay of money would be required if they were not at hand to render them. It may be stated further, that doubtless many of them receive pensions, or have small incomes, which keep them from being entirely dependent upon their relatives or friends.

*Descent and Place of Birth: By Length of Residence.*

DESCENT AND PLACE OF BIRTH.		LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES		
		1 Year or Less		
		Males	Females	Both Sexes
1	NATIVE DESCENT.	5	2	7
2	Born in Massachusetts, . . . . .	2	1	3
3	Born in Other States, . . . . .	2	1	3
4	Born in Foreign Countries, . . . . .	1	-	1
5	IRISH DESCENT.	6	23	29
6	Born in Ireland, . . . . .	6	22	28
7	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	1	1
8	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
9	CANADIAN-FRENCH DESCENT.	34	23	57
10	Born in Canada (French), . . . . .	33	23	56
11	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	1	-	1
12	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
13	ENGLISH DESCENT.	4	5	9
14	Born in England, . . . . .	3	2	5
15	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	1	3	4
16	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
17	GERMAN DESCENT.	2	2	4
18	Born in Germany, . . . . .	2	2	4
19	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	-	-
20	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
21	SCOTCH DESCENT.	-	10	10
22	Born in Scotland, . . . . .	-	7	7
23	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	3	3
24	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-

To the housewives should be added the domestic servants in private families and those engaged in housework, these two classes aggregating 859. The former of these is a gainful occupation, but housework is not; that is, no specified compensation is ever given in connection with this occupation. The majority of those so engaged give their services for a home, to secure an education, or to eke out a meagre income derived from some home industry, which would not of itself supply them with sufficient means of support.

The next in prominence are clothing employés, 157; personal service, 124; and dealers, 102.

Of the whole number, 23,859, those native born of native descent comprised 9,978, or 41.82 per cent; native born, foreign descent, 1,839, or 7.71 per cent; foreign born, 8,523, or 35.72 per cent; foreign born, naturalized, 1,579, or 6.62 per cent; and foreign born, alien, 1,940, or 8.13 per cent. The total native born numbered 11,817, or 49.53 per cent of the total, and the foreign born 12,042, or 50.47 per cent.

The next table presents the descent and place of birth by periods of length of residence in the United States.

*Descent and Place of Birth: By Length of Residence.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES						AGGREGATES			
Over 1 Year but under 6 Years			6 Years and Over						
Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	
14	9	23	4,443	5,566	10,009	4,462	5,577	10,039	1
11	3	14	2,202	2,574	4,776	2,215	2,578	4,793	2
3	3	6	2,226	2,950	5,176	2,231	2,954	5,185	3
-	3	3	15	42	57	16	45	61	4
102	112	214	3,996	4,389	8,385	4,104	4,524	8,628	5
98	100	198	3,059	3,827	6,886	3,163	3,949	7,112	6
-	12	12	116	137	253	116	150	266	7
4	-	4	821	425	1,246	825	425	1,250	8
83	73	156	588	375	963	705	471	1,176	9
83	73	156	538	349	887	654	445	1,099	10
-	-	-	5	-	5	6	-	6	11
-	-	-	45	26	71	45	26	71	12
23	32	55	491	526	1,017	518	563	1,081	13
18	24	42	338	348	686	359	374	733	14
5	8	13	37	80	117	43	91	134	15
-	-	-	116	98	214	116	98	214	16
22	18	40	214	217	431	238	237	475	17
22	15	37	193	182	375	217	199	416	18
-	3	3	1	5	6	1	8	9	19
-	-	-	20	30	50	20	30	50	20
15	30	45	156	238	394	171	278	449	21
10	19	29	85	143	228	95	169	264	22
5	11	16	36	58	94	41	72	113	23
-	-	-	35	37	72	35	37	72	24

*Descent and Place of Birth: By Length of Residence — Continued.*

	DESCENT AND PLACE OF BIRTH.	LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES		
		1 Year or Less		
		Males	Females	Both Sexes
1	CANADIAN-ENGLISH DESCENT.	1	3	4
2	Born in Canada (English), . . . . .	1	3	4
3	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	-	-
4	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
5	NOVA SCOTIAN DESCENT.	6	3	9
6	Born in Nova Scotia, . . . . .	6	2	8
7	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	1	1
8	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
9	SWEDISH DESCENT.	1	1	2
10	Born in Sweden, . . . . .	1	1	2
11	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	-	-
12	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
13	PORTUGUESE DESCENT.	8	4	12
14	Born in Portugal, . . . . .	8	4	12
15	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
16	PROVINCIAL (NEW BRUNSWICK) DESCENT.	2	3	5
17	Born in New Brunswick, . . . . .	2	3	5
18	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	-	-
19	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
20	RUSSIAN DESCENT.	4	2	6
21	Born in Russia, . . . . .	4	2	6
22	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	-	-
23	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
24	ITALIAN DESCENT.	8	3	11
25	Born in Italy, . . . . .	8	3	11
26	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
27	FRENCH DESCENT.	-	1	1
28	Born in France, . . . . .	-	1	1
29	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	-	-
30	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
31	POLISH DESCENT.	-	1	1
32	Born in Poland, . . . . .	-	1	1
33	PROVINCIAL (NEWFOUNDLAND) DESCENT.	-	1	1
34	Born in Newfoundland, . . . . .	-	1	1
35	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
36	PROVINCIAL (PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND) DESCENT	1	2	3
37	Born in Prince Edward Island, . . . . .	-	2	2
38	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	-	-	-
39	Born in the United States, . . . . .	1	-	1
40	WELSH DESCENT.	-	-	-
41	Born in Wales, . . . . .	-	-	-
42	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-
43	OTHER FOREIGN DESCENT.	1	2	3
44	Born in Other Foreign Countries, . . . . .	1	2	3
45	Born in the United States, . . . . .	-	-	-

*Descent and Place of Birth: By Length of Residence — Continued.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES						AGGREGATES			
Over 1 Year but under 6 Years			6 Years and Over						
Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	
9	16	25	73	146	219	83	165	248	1
9	16	25	45	114	159	55	133	188	2
-	-	-	2	4	6	2	4	6	3
-	-	-	26	28	54	26	28	54	4
8	19	27	80	125	205	94	147	241	5
8	18	26	65	111	176	79	131	210	6
-	1	1	5	5	10	5	7	12	7
-	-	-	10	9	19	10	9	19	8
15	18	33	51	53	104	67	72	139	9
15	17	32	45	46	91	61	64	125	10
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	11
-	-	-	6	6	12	6	6	12	12
11	8	19	60	45	105	79	57	136	13
11	8	19	52	42	94	71	54	125	14
-	-	-	8	3	11	8	3	11	15
4	8	12	42	46	88	48	57	105	16
4	8	12	36	40	76	42	51	93	17
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	18
-	-	-	6	4	10	6	4	10	19
12	27	39	23	29	52	39	58	97	20
12	27	39	22	28	50	38	57	95	21
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	22
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	23
13	11	24	30	22	52	51	36	87	24
13	11	24	26	20	46	47	34	81	25
-	-	-	4	2	6	4	2	6	26
4	3	7	36	42	78	40	46	86	27
4	2	6	16	16	32	20	19	39	28
-	1	1	12	8	20	12	9	21	29
-	-	-	8	18	26	8	18	26	30
4	9	13	8	22	30	12	32	44	31
4	9	13	8	22	30	12	32	44	32
4	8	12	16	12	28	20	21	41	33
4	8	12	12	12	24	16	21	37	34
-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	4	35
-	4	4	7	19	26	8	25	33	36
-	4	4	6	16	22	6	22	28	37
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	38
-	-	-	1	2	3	2	2	4	39
1	-	1	9	10	19	10	10	20	40
1	-	1	7	9	16	8	9	17	41
-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3	42
11	10	21	320	390	710	332	402	734	43
11	10	21	305	373	678	317	385	702	44
-	-	-	15	17	32	15	17	32	45

*Descent and Place of Birth: By Length of Residence — Concluded.**Recapitulation.*

	THE STATE AND DESCENT.	LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES		
		1 Year or Less		
		Males	Females	Both Sexes
1	THE STATE.	83	91	174
2	Native, . . . . .	5	2	7
3	Irish, . . . . .	6	23	29
4	Canadian-French, . . . . .	34	23	57
5	English, . . . . .	4	5	9
6	German, . . . . .	2	2	4
7	Scotch, . . . . .	-	10	10
8	Canadian-English, . . . . .	1	3	4
9	Nova Scotian, . . . . .	6	3	9
10	Swedish, . . . . .	1	1	2
11	Portuguese, . . . . .	8	4	12
12	Provincial (New Brunswick), . . . . .	2	3	5
13	Russian, . . . . .	4	2	6
14	Italian, . . . . .	8	3	11
15	French, . . . . .	-	1	1
16	Polish, . . . . .	-	1	1
17	Provincial (Newfoundland), . . . . .	-	1	1
18	Provincial (Prince Edward Island), . . . . .	1	2	3
19	Welsh, . . . . .	-	-	-
20	Other foreign, . . . . .	1	2	3

Those of native descent number 10,039, or 42.08 per cent; Irish descent, 8,628, or 36.16 per cent; Canadian-French, 1,176, or 4.93 per cent; English, 1,081, or 4.53 per cent. These four descents aggregate 20,924, or 87.70 per cent of the total number of dependents. Combining the sexes, 174, or 0.73 per cent, had lived in the United States one year

*Number of Dependents Compared with Productive Population.*

THE STATE AND DESCENT.	Productive Pop-ulation	Number	Percentages
THE STATE.	1,079,090	23,859	2.21
Native, . . . . .	405,124	10,039	2.48
Irish, . . . . .	309,696	8,628	2.79
Canadian-French, . . . . .	83,656	1,176	1.41
English, . . . . .	67,024	1,081	1.61
Canadian-English, . . . . .	30,457	248	0.81
German, . . . . .	28,907	475	1.64
Nova Scotian, . . . . .	28,648	241	0.84
Scotch, . . . . .	25,039	449	1.79
Swedish, . . . . .	19,181	139	0.72
Russian, . . . . .	12,407	97	0.78

The dependents of Irish descent form 2.79 per cent of the whole number of Irish descent in the State engaged in productive industries; the comparative percentage for native descent is 2.48; those of French descent form 2.05 per cent; the Scotch come next, with a percentage of 1.79.



*Descent and Place of Birth : By Length of Residence — Concluded.**Recapitulation.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES						AGGREGATES			
Over 1 Year but under 6 Years			6 Years and Over						
Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	
355	415	770	10,643	12,272	22,915	11,081	12,778	23,859	1
14	9	23	4,443	5,566	10,009	4,462	5,577	10,039	2
102	112	214	3,996	4,389	8,385	4,104	4,524	8,628	3
83	73	156	588	375	963	705	471	1,176	4
23	32	55	491	526	1,017	518	563	1,081	5
22	18	40	214	217	431	238	237	475	6
15	30	45	156	238	394	171	278	449	7
9	16	25	73	146	219	83	165	248	8
8	19	27	89	125	205	94	147	241	9
15	18	33	51	53	104	67	72	139	10
11	8	19	80	45	105	79	57	136	11
4	8	12	42	46	88	48	57	105	12
12	27	39	23	29	52	39	58	97	13
13	11	24	30	22	52	51	36	87	14
4	3	7	36	42	78	40	46	86	15
4	9	13	8	22	30	12	32	44	16
4	8	12	16	12	28	20	21	41	17
-	4	4	7	19	26	8	25	33	18
1	-	1	9	10	19	10	10	20	19
11	10	21	320	390	710	332	402	734	20

or less ; 770, or 3.23 per cent, one year but under six ; 22,915, or 96.04 per cent, six years or over.

Comparing the descent and place of birth of dependents with the whole number of such descents engaged in productive occupations, we secure a most interesting table.

*Number of Dependents Compared with Productive Population — Concluded.*

THE STATE AND DESCENT.	Productive Pop- ulation	Number	Percentages
THE STATE — CON.			
Italian, . . . . .	10,956	87	0.79
Portuguese, . . . . .	10,011	136	1.36
Provincial (New Brunswick), . . . . .	9,487	105	1.11
Polish, . . . . .	5,244	44	0.84
Provincial (Prince Edward Island), . . . . .	4,725	33	0.70
French, . . . . .	4,191	86	2.05
Provincial (Newfoundland), . . . . .	4,137	41	0.99
Welsh, . . . . .	1,223	20	1.64
Other foreign, . . . . .	18,977	734	3.87

The question as to the conjugal condition of dependents is an important one, and the facts relating thereto are brought out in the next table.

*Conjugal Condition of the Dependents: By Sex, Native and Foreign Born  
and Age Periods.*

SEX, NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN, AND AGE PERIODS.	SINGLE		MARRIED		UNKNOWN		TOTALS	
	Number	Percent- ages	Number	Percent- ages	Number	Percent- ages	Number	Percent- ages.
<b>Males.</b>	6,242	56.33	4,664	42.09	175	1.58	11,081	100.00
<i>Native Born.</i>	3,704	66.40	1,816	32.56	58	1.04	5,578	100.00
20 but under 60 years, . . .	2,206	39.54	764	13.70	37	0.66	3,007	53.90
60 years and over, . . .	1,498	26.86	1,052	18.86	21	0.38	2,571	46.10
<i>Foreign Born.</i>	2,538	46.12	2,848	51.75	117	2.13	5,503	100.00
20 but under 60 years, . . .	870	15.81	988	17.95	80	1.46	1,938	35.22
60 years and over, . . .	1,668	30.31	1,860	33.80	37	0.67	3,565	64.78
<b>Females.</b>	10,563	82.67	2,130	16.67	85	0.66	12,778	100.00
<i>Native Born.</i>	5,290	84.79	921	14.76	28	0.45	6,239	100.00
20 but under 60 years, . . .	1,575	25.25	520	8.33	18	0.29	2,113	33.87
60 years and over, . . .	3,715	59.54	401	6.43	10	0.16	4,126	66.13
<i>Foreign Born.</i>	5,273	80.64	1,209	18.49	57	0.87	6,539	100.00
20 but under 60 years, . . .	1,356	20.74	605	9.25	40	0.61	2,001	30.60
60 years and over, . . .	3,917	59.90	604	9.24	17	0.26	4,538	69.40
<b>Both Sexes.</b>	16,805	70.43	6,794	28.48	260	1.09	23,859	100.00
<i>Native Born.</i>	8,994	76.11	2,737	23.16	86	0.73	11,817	100.00
20 but under 60 years, . . .	3,781	32.00	1,284	10.86	55	0.47	5,120	43.33
60 years and over, . . .	5,213	44.11	1,453	12.30	31	0.26	6,697	56.67
<i>Foreign Born.</i>	7,811	64.86	4,057	33.69	174	1.45	12,042	100.00
20 but under 60 years, . . .	2,226	18.48	1,593	13.23	120	1.00	3,939	32.71
60 years and over, . . .	5,585	46.38	2,464	20.46	54	0.45	8,103	67.29

Of the males, 6,242, or 56.33 per cent, were single (including the widowed); 4,664, or 42.09 per cent, were married (including the divorced). Of the females, 10,563, or 82.67 per cent, were single or widowed; 2,130, or 16.67 per cent, were married or divorced. Combining the sexes, 16,805, or 70.43 per cent, were single (including the widowed); and 6,794, or 28.48 per cent, were married (including divorced persons).

Of the males, 4,945, or 44.63 per cent, were 20 but under 60 years of age, and 6,136, or 55.37 per cent, were 60 years of age or over. Of the females, 4,114, or 32.20 per cent, were 20 but under 60 years of age; and 8,664, or 67.80 per cent, were 60 years of age and over. Considering both sexes, we find that 9,059, or 37.97 per cent, were 20 but under 60 years; and 14,800, or 62.03 per cent, 60 years of age and over.

Before closing the subject, attention is again called to the explanations which accompany the figures, and which are intended as a guide to a proper interpretation. Statistics should never be used for purposes of illustration or comparison without due reference to the limitations mentioned in the prefatory notes to the tables, or to the analyses of the figures contained in them.

## QUARTERLY RECORD OF STRIKES.

The industrial disputes occurring in Massachusetts during the fourth quarter of 1902 were few in number and of minor importance. The total number of strikes was 38, by months as follows: October, 16; November, 13; and December, nine. One strike which was started during the preceding quarter terminated in this quarter. This number is very much smaller than for any other quarter in 1902, and is smaller by three than the number of strikes occurring during the corresponding quarter in 1901. Taken as a whole, the disputes were of short duration, and involved but few workmen as compared with previous records.

A condensed summary of the causes and results of the strikes follows:

CAUSES OF STRIKES.	RESULTS OF STRIKES					Total Strikes
	Succeeded	Com-promised	Failed	Pending	Not Stated	
Wages, . . . . .	1	7	3	2	1	14
Hours of labor, . . . . .	2	-	2	1	-	5
Wages and hours, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other causes, . . . . .	6	3	8	-	1	18
TOTALS, . . . . .	9	10	14	3	2	38

The aggregate number involved in 30 of the disputes was 1,230, the total number of working-days lost being about 14,500.

The cities and towns wherein industrial disputes took place, together with the number occurring in each, are as follows: Boston, six; Springfield, three; the following, two disputes each: Fall River, Haverhill, Lowell, Lynn, Northampton, Spencer, and Whitman. The following cities and towns had one dispute each: Blackstone, Canton, Clinton, Dalton, Dedham, Easton, Gardner, Gloucester, Greenfield, Lawrence, Lenox, North Attleborough, Palmer, Pittsfield, and Worcester.

The class of workmen and industries involved, with the number of disputes in each case, follow: building trades and the boot and shoe industry, eight each; textile industry, four; rubber workers, employés in printing, publishing, and bookbinding establishments, laborers, metal workers, and machinists, two each; granite workers, leather workers, clothing employés, paper operatives, teamsters, jewelry workers, employés on food preparations, and box makers, one each.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN MASSACHUSETTS FOR TWENTY YEARS.

The history of strikes and lockouts in Massachusetts from 1830 to 1879, inclusive, was published in the Report of the Bureau for 1880. In the Report for 1888 the information was brought up to the year 1886. In this article the facts cover a period of 20 years from 1881 to 1900, inclusive, the figures having been compiled from the Sixteenth Annual Report of the United States Commissioner of Labor.

In the 20 years under consideration there were 1,705 strikes and 97 lockouts reported for the Commonwealth, this being an average of 85 strikes and five lockouts per year. With the exception of New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, Massachusetts had more strikes during the period covered than any other State in the Union. In regard to the num-

### *Strikes and Lockouts in Massachusetts: By Years.*

	YEARS.	Total Strikes and Lockouts	ORDERED BY ORGANIZATIONS		ESTABLISHMENTS			
			Yes	No	Number	Number Closed	Aggregate Days Closed	Average Days Closed
1	1881, . . . . .	15	4	11	35	27	129	4.8
2	1882, . . . . .	26	7	19	78	87	1,122	16.7
3	1883, . . . . .	15	9	6	45	33	1,189	36.0
4	1884, . . . . .	33	16	17	48	28	1,869	66.8
5	1885, . . . . .	50	33	17	109	87	2,803	32.2
6	1886, . . . . .	135	73	62	836	638	15,500	24.3
7	1887, . . . . .	142	64	78	456	198	2,069	10.4
8	1888, . . . . .	100	60	40	172	65	1,862	28.6
9	1889, . . . . .	130	69	61	288	111	1,760	15.9
10	1890, . . . . .	158	98	60	566	219	11,523	52.6
11	1891, . . . . .	145	68	77	244	68	1,003	14.8
12	1892, . . . . .	162	83	79	585	301	6,259	20.8
13	1893, . . . . .	175	97	78	383	152	1,938	12.8
14	1894, . . . . .	131	78	53	294	174	3,807	21.9
15	1895, . . . . .	74	42	32	223	100	977	9.8
16	1896, . . . . .	47	31	16	99	10	127	12.7
17	1897, . . . . .	65	37	28	167	26	392	15.1
18	1898, . . . . .	43	26	17	90	31	1,518	49.0
19	1899, . . . . .	77	44	33	409	83	818	9.9
20	1900, . . . . .	79	52	27	512	333	10,116	30.4
21	TOTALS, . . . . .	1,802	991	811	5,639	2,751	66,781	24.3
22	Yearly average, . . .	90	50	41	282	138	3,339	24.3

\* The totals of the three columns under this section do not add to the total number

In the aggregate, there were 1,802 strikes and lockouts; 991, or 54.99 per cent, were ordered by organizations (976 inaugurated by trades unions

ber of lockouts, Massachusetts, with 97, ranks third, being exceeded by New York with 216, and Pennsylvania with 117. Expressed in percentages, Massachusetts had 7.48 of the total strikes occurring in the United States during the 20-year period under consideration, and 9.65 of the total lockouts. The largest number of strikes occurring in any one year was 169 in 1893, the largest number of lockouts being 18 in 1886.

For purposes of condensation, we have combined the separate data for strikes and lockouts, and will consider them together in this presentation. Indeed, these two classes of industrial disputes seem practically alike, the chief distinction being that in the case of a strike the employes take the initiative by refusing to work unless some condition or demand is granted, while in a lockout the employer takes the initiative by refusing to allow the employes to work unless some condition indicated by him is first complied with.

In this presentation, minor disturbances have been disregarded, as the misunderstandings in many cases caused but a short cessation of work, and no material financial loss.

The following table shows important facts concerning the disputes, by years:

*Strikes and Lockouts in Massachusetts: By Years.*

DAYS UNTIL STRIKERS OR EMPLOYEES LOCKED-OUT WERE RE-EMPLOYED OR PLACES FILLED BY OTHERS		* ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS —			EMPLOYEES' —		Loss of Employers	
Aggregate	Average	Succeeded	Succeeded Partly	Failed	Wage Loss	Assistance		
363	10.4	15	12	8	\$50,779	\$12,265	\$39,235	1
1,204	15.4	66	1	11	941,183	14,007	524,245	2
1,392	30.9	19	1	25	181,230	6,735	32,720	3
2,538	52.9	14	1	33	708,764	37,016	144,380	4
4,665	42.8	81	4	24	1,063,592	42,149	356,760	5
32,643	39.0	244	439	153	2,690,326	291,162	1,527,216	6
9,281	20.4	140	85	231	1,039,797	174,797	534,799	7
5,522	32.1	82	10	80	393,654	58,024	217,994	8
6,914	24.0	57	36	195	642,520	54,873	202,414	9
23,915	42.3	284	14	268	889,708	150,904	561,904	10
4,066	16.7	80	66	98	220,126	18,101	156,030	11
24,555	42.0	249	137	199	1,207,160	196,525	335,624	12
5,750	15.0	212	32	139	324,462	40,303	147,607	13
7,745	26.3	155	56	83	2,865,353	142,861	927,237	14
4,792	21.5	105	38	80	619,565	48,950	180,825	15
3,868	39.1	31	12	56	301,550	31,870	145,835	16
3,904	23.4	39	5	123	429,767	23,337	236,385	17
3,630	40.3	4	2	84	2,130,634	87,610	790,425	18
11,677	28.6	148	171	90	482,398	16,700	138,925	19
19,462	38.0	356	10	142	597,615	138,453	536,000	20
177,886	31.5	2,381	1,182	2,122	\$17,780,193	\$1,586,642	\$7,716,560	21
8,894	31.5	119	67	106	\$889,010	\$79,332	\$385,828	

of establishments, as strikes were pending in four establishments on Jan. 1, 1901.

and 15 by employers' associations). The establishments involved numbered 5,639; of these, 2,751 were closed an average of 24.3 days. The

aggregate duration of the disputes was 177,886 days, or an average of 31.5 days for each establishment. The number of establishments in which strikes and lockouts succeeded was 2,381, or 42.22 per cent of the total establishments involved; in 1,132 establishments, or 20.07 per cent, the disputes were partially successful; and in 2,122 establishments, or 37.63 per cent, the disputes failed. On the whole, the wage loss to employes was \$17,780,193, while the assistance rendered them by their labor organizations and others aggregated \$1,586,642; the financial loss of employers aggregated \$7,716,560.

It may be stated here that the computation of the wage loss was based upon the number of employes thrown out of employment, their average wage, and the number of working-days which elapsed before they returned to work, or their places were filled by others. The em-

*Employes involved in Strikes and Lockouts: By Years.*

	YEARS.	EMPLOYES BEFORE STRIKE OR LOCKOUT		
		Males	Females	Both Sexes
1	1881, . . . . .	4,264	870	5,134
2	1882, . . . . .	8,783	5,550	14,333
3	1883, . . . . .	3,465	2,370	5,835
4	1884, . . . . .	8,332	7,062	15,394
5	1885, . . . . .	17,732	8,364	26,096
6	1886, . . . . .	46,657	18,005	64,662
7	1887, . . . . .	44,601	16,034	60,635
8	1888, . . . . .	23,224	14,086	37,310
9	1889, . . . . .	28,331	22,817	51,148
10	1890, . . . . .	31,684	9,499	41,183
11	1891, . . . . .	24,647	13,279	37,926
12	1892, . . . . .	42,092	23,837	65,929
13	1893, . . . . .	26,318	18,054	44,372
14	1894, . . . . .	49,973	33,654	83,627
15	1895, . . . . .	22,188	15,103	37,291
16	1896, . . . . .	13,181	5,215	18,396
17	1897, . . . . .	17,626	5,612	23,238
18	1898, . . . . .	27,409	18,255	45,664
19	1899, . . . . .	33,980	20,693	54,673
20	1900, . . . . .	31,259	12,939	44,198
21	TOTALS, . . . . .	505,746	271,298	777,044
22	Yearly average, . . . . .	25,287.3	13,565	38,852

It will be seen from the table that in the aggregate 253,457 employes were directly involved in labor disturbances during the 20 years under consideration. The employes thrown out of employment by strike or lockout numbered 384,451, 264,537 being males and 119,914 females. The new employes hired after strike or lockout numbered 39,189. The year in which the largest number of employes was involved was 1894.

ployers' loss was obtained directly from the firms, and in many cases was estimated.

The yearly average for these different facts may be seen by reference to the table. By years, the largest number of disputes was 175 in 1893, a year of great industrial depression; but, judging from the figures, which show fewer establishments involved than in some other years, much shorter lapse of time before strikers returned to work or places were filled, and comparatively small financial loss, both to employes and employers, the disturbances could neither have been of a serious nature, nor have affected many employes.

The next table shows the employes, both directly and indirectly involved in the disputes, by years, and in the aggregate for the entire period; also the yearly average.

*Employes involved in Strikes and Lockouts: By Years.*

Number of Strikers and Employes Locked-out	EMPLOYES THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT			NEW EMPLOYES AFTER STRIKE OR LOCKOUT				
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Brought from Other Places	
1,538	1,861	483	2,344	147	6	153	78	1
4,781	7,701	4,538	12,239	1,263	-	1,263	1,200	2
2,629	2,524	1,971	4,495	102	39	141	50	3
3,179	5,907	5,823	11,730	511	261	772	266	4
7,103	15,652	6,809	22,461	638	69	707	341	5
33,581	33,594	10,368	43,962	4,271	573	4,844	2,653	6
20,045	22,714	8,173	30,887	3,221	464	3,685	2,321	7
7,725	9,756	3,891	13,647	1,194	76	1,270	486	8
17,244	15,529	13,119	28,648	1,753	294	2,047	1,251	9
15,542	17,090	2,975	20,065	3,018	316	3,334	1,264	10
9,611	9,667	2,216	11,883	1,367	263	1,630	473	11
14,926	14,140	3,817	17,957	2,694	337	3,031	1,599	12
8,253	9,606	3,914	13,520	1,537	233	1,770	405	13
44,245	33,475	26,304	59,779	3,163	392	4,055	1,916	14
12,241	9,704	6,059	15,763	943	235	1,178	166	15
3,313	5,171	1,586	6,757	1,110	172	1,282	222	16
6,529	7,349	1,875	9,224	1,661	378	2,039	173	17
20,547	18,748	11,203	29,951	2,863	727	3,590	452	18
8,401	10,096	2,495	12,591	1,242	70	1,312	30	19
12,024	14,253	2,295	16,548	1,040	46	1,086	497	20
253,457	264,537	119,914	384,451	33,738	5,451	39,189	15,843	21
12,673	13,227	5,996	19,223	1,687	273	1,960	792	22

In this year there were 83,627 employes in the establishments considered before the strike or lockout; there were 44,245 strikers, and 59,779 employes thrown out of employment.

The next presentation shows particular facts relating to the strikes and lockouts for the entire period, by industries.

*Summary of Strikes and Lockouts: By Industries.*

	INDUSTRIES.	Total Strikes and Lockouts	ORDERED BY ORGANIZATIONS		ESTABLISHMENTS			
			Yes	No	Number	Number Closed	Aggregate Days Closed	Average Days Closed
1	Boots and shoes, . . . .	506	392	114	845	384	9,218	24.0
2	Brewing, . . . . .	9	8	1	42	3	5	1.7
3	Brick, . . . . .	8	-	8	9	5	16	3.2
4	Building trades, . . . .	186	145	41	1,943	1,164	21,692	18.6
5	Carpeting, . . . . .	16	5	11	16	9	183	20.3
6	Carriages and wagons, . .	5	3	2	66	54	594	11.0
7	Clothing, . . . . .	128	80	48	416	324	3,972	12.3
8	Cooperage, . . . . .	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
9	Cotton and woollen goods, .	21	2	19	54	5	229	57.3
10	Cotton goods, . . . . .	249	54	195	345	144	5,211	36.2
11	Domestic service, . . . .	6	3	3	6	-	-	-
12	Food preparations, . . . .	8	4	4	15	-	-	-
13	Furniture, . . . . .	31	19	12	59	6	149	24.8
14	Glass, . . . . .	15	13	2	15	5	246	49.2
15	Leather and leather goods, .	59	32	27	155	43	1,468	34.1
16	Lumber, . . . . .	1	-	1	1	1	6	6.0
17	Machines and machinery, . .	27	15	12	65	18	494	27.4
18	Metals and metallic goods, .	92	44	48	249	102	1,093	10.7
19	Musical instruments, . . .	6	4	2	6	-	-	-
20	Paper and paper goods, . . .	5	-	5	5	1	7	7.0
21	Pottery, earthenware, etc., .	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
22	Printing and publishing, . .	23	12	11	42	7	218	31.1
23	Public ways construction, . .	22	2	20	26	11	46	4.2
24	Public works construction, .	21	2	19	21	7	18	2.6
25	Rope and bagging, . . . .	2	-	2	2	-	-	-
26	Rubber goods, . . . . .	27	11	16	27	13	325	25.0
27	Shipbuilding, etc., . . . .	13	7	6	74	39	487	12.5
28	Silk goods, . . . . .	11	3	8	11	3	58	19.3
29	Stone quarrying and cutting, .	77	59	18	759	269	17,787	66.1
30	Telegraph and telephone, . .	5	1	4	5	-	-	-
31	Tobacco, . . . . .	38	30	8	85	59	2,118	35.9
32	Transportation, . . . . .	31	10	21	38	12	34	2.8
33	Trunks and valises, . . . .	1	-	1	1	1	7	7.0
34	Watches, . . . . .	2	-	2	2	-	-	-
35	Wooden goods, . . . . .	10	5	5	39	3	6	2.0
36	Woollen and worsted goods, .	84	9	75	86	33	654	19.8
37	Miscellaneous, . . . . .	55	16	39	107	26	440	16.9
38	TOTALS, . . . . .	1,502	991	511	5,639	2,751	66,781	24.3

\* The totals of the three columns under this section do not add to the total number

The largest number of strikes and lockouts in Massachusetts during the 20 years under consideration occurred in the boot and shoe industry, there being 506 disputes; 392 of these, or 77.47 per cent, were ordered by organizations. The largest financial loss to employes and employers was also found to be in this industry; the wage loss to employes aggregated \$6,056,376; assistance rendered employes, \$503,673; while the loss of employers totalized \$2,277,063.

The next largest number of disputes occurred in Cotton Goods, there being 249 disturbances in this industry, 54 of which were ordered by organizations. The wage loss to employes in this industry was \$4,398,-



*Summary of Strikes and Lockouts: By Industries.*

DAYS UNTIL STRIKERS OR EMPLOYES LOCKED-OUT WERE RE-EMPLOYED OR PLACES FILLED BY OTHERS		* ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS —			EMPLOYEES' —		Loss of Employers	
Aggregate	Average	Succeeded	Succeeded Partly	Failed	Wage Loss	Assistance		
23,474	27.8	298	69	478	\$6,056,376	\$503,673	\$2,277,063	1
119	2.8	32	1	9	24,904	17,271	16,525	2
31	3.4	1	-	8	1,141	-	635	3
42,275	21.8	741	599	603	763,609	95,578	996,378	4
286	17.9	1	3	12	258,839	2,950	116,555	5
1,136	17.2	59	1	6	21,675	852	15,422	6
9,440	22.7	338	6	72	299,750	20,280	73,284	7
1	1.0	-	-	1	484	-	11	8
810	15.3	2	3	49	1,095,948	35,475	612,110	9
3,667	25.1	77	58	208	4,398,453	143,665	1,055,327	10
10	1.7	1	-	5	755	314	500	11
693	46.2	6	1	8	87,842	11,000	93,700	12
895	16.9	21	3	35	127,282	7,785	48,025	13
470	31.3	5	-	10	112,772	18,560	29,175	14
12,256	79.1	91	6	58	955,395	162,970	555,659	15
91	91.0	-	-	1	11,250	-	9,000	16
1,822	28.0	17	17	31	238,559	18,425	174,704	17
5,097	20.5	115	34	98	405,415	80,972	146,425	18
72	12.0	1	1	4	18,602	9,550	2,000	19
18	3.6	1	-	4	1,149	-	100	20
1	1.0	1	-	-	14	-	-	21
1,248	29.7	18	1	23	39,563	7,546	49,475	22
99	3.8	15	-	11	8,711	-	1,060	23
71	3.4	9	2	10	24,616	-	25,087	24
24	12.0	1	-	1	5,615	310	5,000	25
1,001	37.1	3	7	17	279,375	28,300	185,000	26
1,167	15.8	46	10	18	49,435	-	12,677	27
407	37.0	2	1	8	55,848	800	43,875	28
58,937	77.7	359	267	133	1,866,194	329,146	690,628	29
16	3.2	2	1	2	1,568	-	600	30
2,658	31.3	60	1	24	164,414	51,729	104,185	31
294	7.7	7	3	28	59,453	15,206	117,533	32
7	7.0	-	-	1	108	-	-	33
3	1.5	-	-	2	100	-	-	34
1,188	30.5	6	-	33	7,082	2,860	12,475	35
1,614	18.8	32	10	44	238,677	3,225	144,062	36
1,483	13.9	13	27	67	98,920	17,900	102,305	37
177,886	31.5	2,381	1,132	2,122	\$17,780,193	\$1,586,642	\$7,716,560	38

of establishments, as strikes were pending in four establishments on Jan. 1, 1901.

453; assistance given them amounted to \$143,665; while the loss of employers aggregated \$1,055,327.

The building trades rank third in prominence as to number of disturbances occurring during the period covered. There were 186 strikes and lockouts in this industry, 145, or 77.96 per cent, being ordered by organizations. The number of establishments closed was 1,164, the aggregate number of days closed being 21,692, or an average of 18.6 days for each establishment. The duration of time before the strikers returned to work or their places were filled by others aggregated 42,275 days, or 21.8 days for each establishment. Strikes succeeded in 741 establish-

ments; partially succeeded in 599; and failed in 603. The wage loss to employes was \$763,609; assistance rendered employes, \$95,578; loss of employers amounted to \$996,378.

*Employes involved in Strikes and Lockouts: By Industries.*

	INDUSTRIES.	EMPLOYES BEFORE STRIKE OR LOCKOUT		
		Males	Females	Both Sexes
1	Boots and shoes, . . . . .	129,201	52,737	181,938
2	Brewing, . . . . .	2,390	-	2,390
3	Brick, . . . . .	332	-	332
4	Building trades, . . . . .	33,650	4	33,654
5	Carpeting, . . . . .	9,691	12,607	22,298
6	Carriages and wagons, . . . . .	1,002	2	1,004
7	Clothing, . . . . .	11,988	9,925	21,913
8	Cooperage, . . . . .	19	-	19
9	Cotton and woollen goods, . . . . .	26,502	30,090	56,592
10	Cotton goods, . . . . .	120,886	136,685	257,571
11	Domestic service, . . . . .	271	37	308
12	Food preparations, . . . . .	2,041	21	2,062
13	Furniture, . . . . .	12,696	1,420	14,116
14	Glass, . . . . .	2,207	202	2,409
15	Leather and leather goods, . . . . .	13,122	173	13,295
16	Lumber, . . . . .	125	-	125
17	Machines and machinery, . . . . .	11,393	123	11,516
18	Metals and metallic goods, . . . . .	26,675	851	27,526
19	Musical instruments, . . . . .	1,375	-	1,375
20	Paper and paper goods, . . . . .	418	261	679
21	Pottery, earthenware, etc., . . . . .	50	-	50
22	Printing and publishing, . . . . .	2,591	1,080	3,671
23	Public ways construction, . . . . .	4,740	-	4,740
24	Public works construction, . . . . .	4,569	1	4,570
25	Rope and bagging, . . . . .	945	870	1,815
26	Rubber goods, . . . . .	6,981	4,836	11,817
27	Shipbuilding, etc., . . . . .	2,309	-	2,309
28	Silk goods, . . . . .	919	1,982	2,901
29	Stone quarrying and cutting, . . . . .	25,859	12	25,871
30	Telegraph and telephone, . . . . .	748	256	1,004
31	Tobacco, . . . . .	4,009	1,256	5,265
32	Transportation, . . . . .	21,019	12	21,031
33	Trunks and valises, . . . . .	12	-	12
34	Watches, . . . . .	910	1,690	2,600
35	Wooden goods, . . . . .	594	4	598
36	Woollen and worsted goods, . . . . .	15,372	11,861	27,233
37	Miscellaneous, . . . . .	8,135	2,300	10,435
38	TOTALS, . . . . .	505,746	271,298	777,044

Considering the same industries which ranked first in prominence as to number of industrial disputes in the preceding table, we find that there were 181,938 employes in the boot and shoe industry in the establishments considered before strike or lockout. The number of strikers was 63,503, while the number of employes thrown out of employment aggregated 102,644, 75,943 being males and 26,701 females. The number of new employes hired after strike or lockout numbered 14,937; of these, 5,367 were brought from localities other than where disturbances occurred.

The facts relating to the number of employes involved in labor disputes for the entire period, by industries, may be seen from the following table :

*Employes involved in Strikes and Lockouts: By Industries.*

Number of Strikers and Employes Locked-out	EMPLOYES THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT			NEW EMPLOYES AFTER STRIKE OR LOCKOUT				
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Brought from Other Places	
63,503	75,943	26,701	102,644	12,151	2,786	14,937	5,367	1
426	426	-	426	183	-	183	122	2
236	277	-	277	14	-	14	-	3
22,621	25,511	-	25,511	2,747	-	2,747	1,122	4
3,899	4,280	6,147	10,427	163	60	223	40	5
846	846	-	846	35	-	35	-	6
15,719	9,755	6,667	16,422	358	226	584	36	7
11	11	-	11	11	-	11	-	8
4,769	5,474	6,711	12,185	741	336	1,077	892	9
66,973	57,719	60,670	118,389	2,567	1,000	3,567	682	10
132	132	-	132	108	-	108	-	11
878	1,425	-	1,425	260	-	260	38	12
3,026	3,966	124	4,090	327	6	333	38	13
750	1,304	69	1,373	135	-	135	98	14
6,752	8,715	146	8,861	2,124	-	2,124	1,770	15
100	125	-	125	50	-	50	-	16
3,852	4,901	-	4,901	799	-	799	402	17
6,465	9,233	64	9,297	1,258	18	1,276	367	18
214	214	-	214	146	-	146	24	19
118	68	60	128	46	29	75	-	20
7	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	21
1,042	1,075	60	1,135	133	20	153	72	22
1,719	1,731	-	1,731	580	-	580	130	23
3,720	3,760	-	3,760	492	-	492	365	24
115	175	130	305	50	-	50	50	25
5,221	5,986	3,777	9,763	497	402	899	466	26
1,190	1,306	-	1,306	138	-	138	-	27
1,417	500	1,518	2,018	40	131	171	120	28
17,063	19,712	-	19,712	2,997	-	2,997	1,305	29
378	378	-	378	5	-	5	-	30
3,396	3,046	1,116	4,162	348	81	429	70	31
6,116	6,131	-	6,131	2,717	-	2,717	2,090	32
12	12	-	12	3	-	3	-	33
30	-	30	30	-	24	24	-	34
402	409	-	409	227	-	227	-	35
6,178	6,005	4,773	10,778	581	250	831	200	36
4,161	3,976	1,151	5,127	707	52	759	37	37
253,457	264,537	119,914	384,451	33,738	5,451	39,189	15,843	38

In Cotton Goods, there were 257,571 employes before the occurrence of labor disagreements; 66,973 employes either struck or were locked-out; 118,389 employes were thrown out of employment; 3,567 new employes were hired after strike.

In the building trades there were 33,654 employes before strike; strikers numbered 22,621; 25,511 employes were thrown out of employment; 2,747 new employes were hired after dispute.

The causes and results of strikes and lockouts, as well as the number

of establishments involved, may be seen from the following table. The causes of disputes have been classified; when more than one question figured in the disturbance, the principal one has been considered in the classification.

*Causes and Results of Strikes and Lockouts.*

CAUSES.	Establishments	* RESULTS		
		Succeeded	Succeeded Partly	Failed
Wages, . . . . .	2,623	1,210	393	1,018
Hours of labor, . . . . .	1,360	402	482	476
Hours of labor and wages, . . . . .	716	341	228	147
Trade unionism, . . . . .	417	183	13	221
Shop rules, . . . . .	176	83	7	84
Change from piece to day work, . . . . .	109	89	8	12
Reinstatement of employes, . . . . .	96	27	-	69
Discharge of employes, . . . . .	66	22	1	43
Sympathy, . . . . .	55	15	-	40
Other causes, . . . . .	21	9	-	12
TOTALS, . . . . .	5,639	2,381	1,132	2,122

\* Pending in two establishments.

In 2,623 establishments, the industrial disputes were for wages; in 1,360, for hours of labor: and in 716, for hours of labor and wages. Thus it will be seen that in 4,699 establishments, or 83.33 per cent of the total number involved, wages or hours of labor were the principal cause of dissension. After wages and hours of labor, trade unionism, in one form or another, was the most frequent cause of dispute, there being 417 establishments under this head.

The cities in Massachusetts having the largest number of strikes or lockouts during the 20-year period were Boston, Lynn, Fall River, and Haverhill. Particular facts relating to the number of establishments involved, employes thrown out of employment, and financial loss to employes and employers, are shown in the next table.

CITIES AND NATURE OF DISPUTES.	Total Strikes or Lockouts	Establishments	Employes thrown out of Employment	Wage Loss of Employes	Assistance to Employes by Labor Organizations	Loss of Employers
STRIKES.	664	2,850	139,319	\$4,499,022	\$483,908	\$2,149,749
Boston, . . . . .	363	2,272	63,154	1,945,333	342,865	1,504,152
Fall River, . . . . .	146	375	66,424	2,123,252	90,074	451,449
Lynn, . . . . .	155	203	9,741	430,437	50,969	194,148
LOCKOUTS.	32	192	11,163	349,640	51,550	472,661
Boston, . . . . .	22	135	3,727	248,034	45,650	412,261
Haverhill, . . . . .	10	57	7,436	101,606	5,900	60,400

In the preceding table, strikes and lockouts have been considered separately. The number of strikes occurring in Boston was 363, or 21.29

per cent of the total number occurring in Massachusetts during the period under consideration. The next following in numerical order is Lynn, with 155, or 9.09 per cent; Fall River follows, with 146, or 8.56 per cent. The number of strikes occurring in these three cities was 664, or 38.94 per cent of the total number occurring in the Commonwealth.

Of the 97 lockouts in Massachusetts during the 20 years, 22 occurred in Boston, and 10 in Haverhill. It will be seen from the table that the greatest number of employes thrown out of employment was in Fall River (66,424), the wage loss of employes being also heaviest in this city (\$2,123,252). The assistance given employes by labor organizations and others was greatest in Boston, the amount being \$342,865; the loss of employers was also greatest in Boston, totalizing \$1,504,152.

## STATISTICAL ABSTRACTS.

### Eight-hour Working-day for City Employes.

At the last municipal election in Taunton, held Dec. 2, 1902, it was voted to accept the Act making eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by the city. This is in accordance with the provisions of Chap. 106, § 20, of the Revised Laws.

All cities in the Commonwealth have now voted upon and accepted the eight-hour working-day for city employes. In addition to the cities, many towns have also adopted the act.

### Railroad Employes in Massachusetts.

The average number of employes on all railroads in Massachusetts during the year 1901 was 53,564. The number of employes injured was 384, comprising 279 trainmen and 105 employed in other capacities. Of the total number of injuries to employes, 61 proved fatal and 323 non-fatal.

The number of passengers injured by accidents in 1901 was 37, of which number four proved fatal. In addition to the 384 employes and 37 passengers killed or injured, 44 persons met with injuries on highway crossings or stations and 146 trespassers were killed or injured. Of the total number injured, 19 were children.—*Railroad Commissioners Report, 1901.*

### Textile Industries in Massachusetts.

According to the Twelfth United States Census, there are 511 establishments in Massachusetts in the textile industries. They may be industrially classified as follows: Wool manufactures (excluding hosiery and knit goods), 195; cotton manufactures, 163; hosiery and knit goods, 54; dyeing and finishing, 37; flax, hemp, and jute goods, 28; silk manufactures, 20; cotton small wares, 14. Of the 195 establishments engaged in wool manufactures, 131 make woollen goods; 45, worsted goods; eight, carpets (other than rag); seven, felt goods; and four, wool hats. Of the 131 woollen goods establishments, 29 manufacture shoddy; 11, fur hats; five are engaged in wool scouring and wool pulling, and one in wool carding.

### Industrial Accidents in Massachusetts.

The number of accidents which occurred in Massachusetts during the year 1902 to persons operating

machinery in manufacturing and mercantile establishments was 1,491. The District Police (to whom all such returns are made) report that in addition to the above number there were 990 accidents in manufacturing and mechanical establishments not due to running machinery. Forty-eight accidents proved fatal.

### Receipts of Coal at Boston.

The following tabular statement shows the coastwise receipts of coal at Boston during the years 1901 and 1902, as compiled from monthly official statements of the Boston Chamber of Commerce:

SOURCES.	ANTHRACITE		BITUMINOUS	
	1901	1902	1901	1902
From domestic ports, . .	2,163,558	1,012,404	2,110,820	2,224,509
Coastwise, . .	2,139,980	971,649	2,063,691	2,103,697
Rail, . .	23,569	40,755	47,129	120,812
Foreign coal, by sea, . .	-	41,766	538,031	1,001,530
TOTALS, . .	2,163,558	1,054,170	2,648,861	3,226,039

— *Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, December, 1902.*

### Foreign Parentage.

The aggregate number of persons of foreign parentage in Massachusetts, according to the Census of 1900, is 1,746,581, or 62 per cent of the total population.

The aggregate number of persons of foreign parentage in the city of Boston, according to the Census of 1900, is 404,999, or 72 per cent of the total population of the city.

By the term "persons of foreign parentage" is meant those persons having foreign fathers and mothers, foreign fathers and native mothers, or foreign mothers and native fathers.

### Population of African Descent.

The total number of persons of African descent in Massachusetts, according to the United States Census of 1900, is 31,974; of this number 6,313 are in the

towns of the Commonwealth and 25,661 in the cities. The latter number is distributed as follows: Beverly, 50; Boston, 11,591; Brockton, 310; Cambridge, 3,888; Chelsea, 731; Chicopee, 10; Everett, 634; Fall River, 324; Fitchburg, 65; Gloucester, 39; Haverhill, 573; Holyoke, 40; Lawrence, 87; Lowell, 136; Lynn, 784; Malden, 446; Marlborough, 31; Medford, 244; Melrose, 130; New Bedford, 1,685; Newburyport, 97; Newton, 505; North Adams, 90; Northampton, 108; Pittsfield, 277; Quincy, 27; Salem, 156; Somerville, 140; Springfield, 1,021; Taunton, 226; Waltham, 51; Woburn, 261; and Worcester, 1,104.

### Free Public Employment Offices.

As the question of establishing free public employment offices in Massachusetts is being agitated considerably at the present time, it may be interesting to note what is being done by other States in this line of work. For this purpose we append brief summaries of the work in the free public employment offices in the States in which they have been established. In most cases, the offices were either created or confirmed by legislative act, and are under the direct supervision of the Bureaus of Statistics of Labor in the respective States referred to.

*Ohio.* Ohio was the first State in the country to establish free public employment offices. In 1890 the legislature passed an act establishing offices in five of the largest cities—Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton, and Toledo. They have proved of great benefit to the working people of the State. The latest report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio shows that the number of applications for employment in 1901 was 23,323 (12,635 males and 10,688 females); the number of applications for help, 28,274 (11,727 males and 16,547 females); the number of positions secured, 16,837 (8,155 males and 8,682 females). The combined operations of the offices for the year 1902 follow: Applications for employment, 26,968; applications for help, 36,613; positions secured, 21,428.

*Washington.* In April, 1894, a municipal free employment bureau was established in Seattle, Washington. The report of the State Labor Commissioner of Washington states that, in 1901, 25,095 positions were furnished by the public employment office, covering about 35 branches of occupations.

*Montana.* An act creating free employment offices was passed in Montana in 1895, and was an amendment to one section of the law establishing the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The repeal of the law in 1897 was superseded by an act enabling municipalities to establish offices under their own administration. A bureau is maintained in the City of Butte which reports the work of the agency for nine months in 1902, as follows: Applications for work, 3,234; positions filled, 2,199; applications for help, 2,638.

*California.* In 1895, an employment office was opened in San Francisco, under the management of the Bureau of Labor, without legislative enactment. The regular appropriation of the Bureau was enlarged by private subscriptions for the maintenance of the office. This office was discontinued in 1896.

*New York.* Free public employment offices in the State of New York were established by an Act of the Legislature passed May 28, 1896, providing that offices be opened in all cities having a population of 1,500,000,

or over. The first and only office was opened in New York City in July, 1896. The number of applicants for work at the free employment bureau for the three months ending September 30, 1902, was 1,122. There were 873 applicants for help, 970 situations being secured. The percentage of applicants securing employment during the quarter specified was 79.

*Missouri.* In 1897, a free public employment office was established in St. Louis without legislative enactment, but with the endorsement of the Governor of the State. The legislature of 1899 passed an act establishing free public employment offices in cities of Missouri having a population of 100,000 or more. This then provided for the establishment of offices at St. Louis and Kansas City, but by the Census of 1900 the city of St. Joseph came within the limit of population prescribed, and an office was accordingly opened there in 1901. A summarized report of the aggregate work of the three offices for the year ending September 30, 1902, follows: Applications for employment, 11,836 (10,089 males and 1,747 females); applications for help, 15,944 (12,052 males and 3,892 females); number of positions secured, 7,263 (5,889 males and 1,374 females). The report shows that the work is constantly increasing, and that the establishment of free employment bureaus in Missouri has proved of great value. Whereas a large proportion of the applications, both for employment and help among the females, was for domestic service and hotel and restaurant work, yet when both sexes are considered, applications were filled in over 50 other branches of occupations.

*Nebraska.* The law creating a free employment department in Nebraska was passed by the legislature in 1897. The department is located at the State House in Lincoln. It has been suggested by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics of that State that an office established in Omaha, conducted under practical methods, would meet with much more success than has attended the Lincoln agency. The work reported from the employment department, for the years 1901 and 1902, is as follows: Applications for employment, about 500; applications for help, about 200.

*Illinois.* The free employment offices of Illinois were created by legislative act in 1899. Three offices were opened in Chicago, and on July 1, 1901, a fourth office was opened at Peoria. The work of the offices for the year 1901 follows: Applications for employment, 27,605 (16,324 males and 11,281 females); applications for help, 28,124 (15,322 males and 12,802 females); positions secured, 23,996 (13,625 males and 10,371 females). The work which the free employment offices are doing is being more appreciated each year by firms employing skilled labor. Large numbers of laborers and farm hands continue to seek and find employment. In the "manual labor" class, the places provided applicants totalize to the thousands, the classes of "domestic service" and "transportation" being also prominent for the number who have found employment. The work of the offices for 1902 follows: Applications for employment, 40,349; positions secured, 35,809.

*West Virginia.* In 1901, the legislature of West Virginia created a free public employment bureau. The Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, under whose supervision the free public employment bureau is, reports that the first year of the department has been remarkable for its industrial activity,

and that the demand for labor was greater than the supply. The work of the year follows: Applications for employment, 1,208; applications for help, 1,304; positions secured, 1,044.

*Maryland.* In August, 1900, without legislative enactment, the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Maryland opened a free employment agency, which has met with great success. The Commissioner of the Bureau reports that for the year 1901 there were 108 applications for employment, 389 applications for help, and 59 positions secured.

*Connecticut.* In 1901, the legislature passed an act establishing free public employment bureaus in five cities in Connecticut, the Commissioner of Labor to appoint the superintendents of such offices. The following statement shows approximately the work accomplished by the bureau in the year ending December 1, 1902: Applications for employment, 14,200; applications for help, 11,000; number of persons securing positions, 7,700. Most of the applications were for positions as farm laborers for the males, and as domestic servants for the females.

*Kansas.* Free public employment bureaus were created in Kansas by the legislature of 1901, the Director of said bureau to be appointed by the Governor, local agencies may be established in cities of the first and second class within the State. In May, 1901, an office was opened at Topeka. The director reports the work of the department as very satisfactory. The number of applications for employment for the year ending Dec. 31, 1902, was 1,588, while the number of applicants securing positions was 1,281; the applications for help numbered 1,434.

*Minnesota.* In 1901, the legislature passed an act establishing free public employment offices in cities of over 50,000 population. A bureau was opened in Duluth on Nov. 4, 1901, and has met with great success. From the opening of the bureau up to Dec. 31, 1902, employment was furnished to 5,175 persons, of whom 5,017 were males and 158 females.

*Wisconsin.* The legislature of 1901 passed an act creating free public employment offices in cities of 30,000 population and over. The Governor was instructed to appoint the superintendents on recommendation of the Labor Commissioner. Under the provisions of the Act, offices were opened in Milwaukee and Superior under the supervision of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics. During the first year, ending June 28, 1902, there were 9,002 applications for employment, 9,051 applications for help, while the applicants securing positions numbered 7,350.

### Trades Unions.

We find that labor organizations in many States make either quarterly or annual returns to their respective Bureaus of Labor Statistics. To show the present status of trade unionism in a few of the States, we append the following data, compiled from the latest reports of the various Bureaus:

*Colorado.* The number of labor unions in Colorado in 1902 was 426, with an aggregate membership of 46,946. Great activity was reported during the past two years, the membership and influence of the unions having greatly increased. It is estimated that about 35 per cent of the wage earners of the State are members of labor organizations. There are over 40 miners' unions in the State, affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners.

*Connecticut.* The rapid growth of trade unionism in Connecticut is clearly shown by the increase in the number of unions in 1902 as compared with 1901. In 1902, the number of separate and distinct unions in the State was 510. Membership aggregating 32,256 was reported from 314 organizations in 1901.

*Massachusetts.* The labor organizations in Massachusetts make no returns to the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, but in 1902, a canvass was made by the Special Agents of the Bureau, and data secured relative to the names of the different trades unions throughout the State as well as the secretaries of same. This information was published in the August Bulletin and again (revised and corrected) in the November Bulletin, No. 24. The number of trade unions reported in Massachusetts in November, 1902, was about 1,300, including central and affiliated bodies. As the number of members was only returned in a few instances, we are not able to show the aggregate membership. The largest number of trades unions was found in the following cities: Boston, 221; Springfield, 67; Worcester, 63; Lowell, 57; Holyoke, 53; and Brockton, 51.

*Missouri.* The total number of labor organizations in Missouri in November, 1901, was 410, with a membership of 52,426. Of this number, 51,048 were males and 1,378 females. The average initiation fee was reported to be \$9.39. The average cost per annum per member was \$9.06. The total number of strikes during the year, in which these labor unionists were involved, was 177; 119 were satisfactorily settled, 33 were compromised, and 15 failed. The average length of strikes was 69 days. The total number of persons involved was 15,149, while 19,277 persons were benefited by the disputes. Reduction in working hours was reported by 51 unions. The total number of industrial accidents reported by trade unionists was 852; of these, 101 were fatal.

*New York.* The number of labor organizations in New York State on September 30, 1902, was 2,229, the total membership being 329,098, a very large increase, both in number of unions and membership, over 1901. Unemployment in New York City during the entire quarter ending September 30, 1902, covered 4,543 members (4,243 males and 300 females). This is the smallest number reported since 1897. The number of trade unionists idle at the end of the quarter was 13,644, 13,185 being males and 459 females. The greatest amount of unemployment was reported in the building trades, 3,735 members being idle at the end of the quarter. The cause of idleness in 2,088 cases was slack trade; in 957 cases, weather or lack of material; in 244 cases, sickness or old age; in 236, for strike or lockout; and in 210 for various other reasons. The next largest amount of unemployment was reported in clothing and textiles, 2,682 members being idle; 2,151 on account of slack trade; 405 for sickness or old age; 60 for strike and lockout; and four for lack of material.

### Collateral Legacy Taxes.

*Pennsylvania.* The collateral inheritance tax of Pennsylvania was enacted April 7, 1826. This enactment fixed the rate on the clear value of bequeathed estates from \$250 and upwards at \$2.50 per hundred. By Act of 1846 the rate was changed from \$2.50 per hundred to \$5 per hundred, interest to begin to run on same one year after death of decedent. The law as it stands in Pennsylvania follows:

"All Estates, real, personal, and mixed of any kind whatsoever, passing from any person, seized or pos-

sessed of such Estate, being within the Commonwealth, either by will, or under the intestate laws thereof, or any part of such Estate or Estates, or interest therein, transferred by deed, grant, bargain or sale, made or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment after the death of his grantor or bargainor, to any person or persons or to bodies politic or corporate, in trust or otherwise, other than to or for the use of father, mother, husband, wife, children and lineal descendants born in lawful wedlock, shall be and they are hereby made subject to a tax or duty of five dollars on every hundred dollars if in clear value of such Estate or Estates and at the same rate for any less amount to be paid to the use of the Commonwealth. Provided that no Estate which may be valued at a less sum than two hundred and fifty dollars, shall be subject to the duty or tax. By clear value is meant after deductions for debts, funeral expenses and cost of settling the Estate. The tax itself, however, is not included in cost of settlements."

The amount of the collateral inheritance tax collected in Pennsylvania in 1900 was \$1,167,666, while the amount in 1901 aggregated \$1,232,082.

*New York.* The collateral and inheritance tax in New York was created by chapter 483, Acts of 1885, being amended in 1892, 1896, and 1897. The Act taxes all gifts, legacies, and collateral inheritances "other than to or for the use of father, mother, husband, wife, children, brother, and sister, and lineal descendants born in lawful wedlock, and the wife or widow of a son, and the husband of a daughter, and the societies, corporations, and institutions now exempt by law from taxation. The tax imposed is at the rate of five per cent on bequests of \$500 or over, except in certain cases when the rate becomes one per cent upon the clear market value of bequeathed property." The collateral inheritance tax of the State of New York aggregated during the year ending September 30, 1900, \$4,334,803, the amount for the year 1901 being \$4,457,328. Of this, the gross collateral or five per cent tax was \$3,070,586, while the succession or one per cent tax was \$1,386,752.

*Massachusetts.* The collateral legacy and succession tax in Massachusetts was levied under chapter 425, Acts of 1891. The property and persons subjected to the tax may be defined in a general manner by quoting Section 1.

"All property within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth, and any interest therein, whether belonging to inhabitants of the Commonwealth or not, and whether tangible or intangible, which shall pass by will or by the laws of the Commonwealth regulating intestate succession, or by deed, grant, sale or gift, made or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment after the death of the grantor, to any person in trust or otherwise, other than to or for the use of the father, mother, husband, wife, lineal descendant, brother, sister, adopted child, the lineal descendant of any adopted child, the wife or widow of a son, or the husband of the daughter of a decedent, or to or for charitable, educational or religious societies or institutions, the property of which is exempt by law from taxation, shall be subject to a tax of five per centum of its value, for the use of the Commonwealth; and all administrators, executors and trustees, and any such grantees, under a conveyance made during the grantor's life, shall be liable for all such taxes, with lawful interest as hereinafter provided, until the same have been paid as hereinafter directed: *provided, however, that no estate shall be subject to the provisions of this act unless the value of the same, after*

the payment of all debts, shall exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars."

Since its passage, the Act has been subjected to amendatory legislation. The amount of the tax in 1900 was \$397,940, the interest thereon being \$6,460. In 1901, the legacy tax aggregated \$506,093, the interest being \$8,044. In 1902, the tax amounted to \$427,753, and the interest to \$5,957.

### Recent Legal Decisions.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana held, in the recent case of *Potts vs. Shreveport Belt Railway Company*, that it is not of itself contributory negligence to engage in a dangerous occupation; that where a person is employed in the presence of a known danger, in order to constitute contributory negligence it must be shown that he voluntarily and unnecessarily exposed himself to the danger; that a company maintaining electrical wires over which a high voltage of electricity is conveyed, rendering them highly dangerous, is under the duty of using the necessary care and prudence to prevent injury at places where others might have the right to go; that it must see to it that its wires are perfectly insulated and kept so, or else it must provide adequate guard wires or other sufficient safety appliances as means of protection against the dangerous wires; that the fact that frequent inspections of the line were made to ascertain the conditions of the wires and to remedy defective insulation does not relieve the company of liability; that, if the span wire had become dangerously charged with the electric current, the company's inspection should have been thorough enough to have detected it, and that it was the company's business to know the dangerous defects in or along its lines, and knowing, to safeguard the same. — *Bradstreet's, Feb. 14, 1903.*

In the case of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company *vs.* Mounce's Adm'r, recently decided by the Kentucky Court of Appeals, it appeared that the appellee's intestate was a night switchman in the appellant's yards, whose duty it was to transfer cars from one track to another under orders from the yard-master, and that one night, while engaged in this duty, he switched a car on to the wrong track, and that car collided with some others standing on that track, causing the death of the switchman. In this action, brought to recover damages for the death, it was alleged that the injury resulted from some stationary switch lights being out, causing the deceased to switch the cars on the wrong track, it being the duty of the appellant to keep such lights burning. The trial court instructed the jury that it was the duty of the company to have the lights in reasonably good order and condition to show the location of the switch, and that if it failed to do so the appellee was entitled to recover. The appellate court, however, held that this instruction was erroneous, and that while it was the duty of the employer to use ordinary care in providing for the use of the employee safe machinery and premises in safe condition, he was not an insurer, and that it was the duty of the deceased to look and find that the points of the switch rail were in proper position before giving the signal to the engineer to move, and this he could easily have done by the light of a lantern he carried. — *Bradstreet's, Feb. 24, 1903.*

A locomotive engineer is not a laborer within the meaning of a statute exempting the wages of a laborer from seizure, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in the case of *The I. X. L. Grocery Co. vs. Land*. — *Bradstreet's, March 14, 1903.*



### Railway Employees in the United States.

The total number of men employed on the railways of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1901, was 1,071,169, this being an increase of 53,516 over the preceding year. Of the total number, 127,141 were employed in and about stations; 209,043 as trainmen; 272,983 as trackmen; 47,576 as switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen; 26,606 as telegraph operators and dispatchers, and 34,778 as clerks in the general offices. The average daily compensation of these railway employees for the year 1901 was as follows: General officers, \$10.97; other officers, \$5.56; enginemen, \$3.78; conductors, \$3.17; machinists, \$2.32; general office clerks, \$2.19; firemen, \$2.16; carpenters, \$2.06; other trainmen, \$2; telegraph operators and dispatchers, \$1.98; employes—account floating equipment—\$1.97; station agents, \$1.77; other shopmen, \$1.75; switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen, \$1.74; section foremen, \$1.71; laborers, \$1.69.

The number of persons killed during the year covered by the report was 8,455, and the number injured 53,339. The number of deaths of employes during 1901 was 2,675 against 2,550 for the previous year. The number of injuries was 41,142 as against 39,643 in 1900. The number of passengers killed during the year was 282 as compared with 249 in 1900. The number of passengers injured was 4,988 as against 4,128.

The number of employes, trainmen, and passengers on railways in the United States for one killed and for one injured was as follows: Employes, 400 to each one killed and 26 to one injured; trainmen, 136 to one killed and 13 to one injured; passengers, 2,153,469 to one killed and 121,748 to one injured. — *Statistics of Railways in the United States. Interstate Commerce Commission, 1901.*

### Imports and Exports of Merchandise. United States—1902.

According to the report on Commerce and Finance of the United States, the total value of imports and merchandise into this country for the year ending December 31, 1902, was \$969,320,953, the total value of exports being \$1,360,701,935.

### Immigration into the United States, 1902.

The immigrants who arrived in the United States during the calendar year 1902 numbered 739,289; of these, 527,301 were males and 211,988 were females. The largest number of emigrants from any one country was 201,266 from Italy; 185,659 from Austria-Hungary, 123,882 from Russia, 39,020 from Sweden, 32,736 from the German Empire, and 31,406 from Ireland. The number arriving at the port of Boston during the year was 53,279. — *Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance. December, 1902.*

### Work of Women in France.

Of the total population of 38,517,375 in France, 18,467,338 are engaged in gainful occupations, and of these 6,382,658 are women, not considering the housekeepers, of whom there are 7,728,854. Women are found in every occupation, the largest numbers being 2,754,593 in agriculture, 1,888,947 in manufactures, 737,941 in domestic service, and 571,079 in commerce; among the remainder there are 138,460 in the liberal professions and 120,000 in religious work. Except in domestic service, there are fewer women than men in each occupation and their compensation ranges from one-third to two-thirds as much as men receive for equivalent work. Women rarely hold positions of

high responsibility and take very little part in trade unions. — *Le travail des femmes en France, Mlle. Schirmacher. Le Musée Social, May, 1902, Paris.*

### History of Employers' Liability Law in France.

Legislation, in France, concerning responsibility for accidents to workmen in the discharge of their duties, had its beginning in a bill presented to the Chamber of Deputies May 29, 1880. On April 9, 1898, a law was adopted which entered fully into the details of the matter and has been the basis of all subsequent legislation. Since 1898, five laws have been passed: The law of May 24, 1899, extending the functions of the National Accident Insurance Fund, created by the law of July 11, 1868, so as to cover all the risks provided for in the law of April 9, 1898; the law of June 29, 1899, making it possible at any time before June 29, 1900, to cancel accident insurance policies held to cover indemnities allowed by article 1 of the law of April 9, 1898; the law of June 30, 1899, adding accidents resulting from the use of certain machines in agriculture to the list of those covered by the law of April 9, 1898; the law of April 13, 1900, providing for the payment of notaries or officials for executing papers required by the law of April 9, 1898; and the law of March 22, 1902.

The law of March 22, 1902, modifies eight articles of the law of April 9, 1898; it extends the liability of employers; requires more detailed report of accidents; increases the delay allowed in reporting an accident to one year from its occurrence; establishes five days as the maximum time allowed for presenting the medical certificate after the accident has been reported; provides that, in case a special medical examination shall be ordered by the justice of the peace or the court, the examining physician shall not be the one who attended the case, nor one regularly employed by the insurance company concerned; this law is made applicable to cases cited in the law of June 30, 1899. — *De la responsabilité en matière d'accidents du travail. — Maurice Bellon, Paris, 1902.*

### Payment of Employes in Switzerland.

On June 26, 1902, a federal law was adopted in Switzerland requiring employers in industries governed by the law of March 23, 1877, to pay employes in legal tender and at least once in two weeks, unless by special agreement between employer and employes payment is made every month; no more than the proportional wages for one week shall be withheld by the employer on any pay day; wages for piece work shall be determined by special agreement, but payment shall be made not later than on the first regular pay day following the completion of the work. Fines may be imposed only in accordance with regulations approved by the authorities and must not exceed one-half the daily wage of the person fined; the money obtained from fines shall be used in the interests of the employes, especially in maintaining relief funds. Infringement of this law shall be punishable by a fine varying from five to 500 francs (\$1 to \$100). — *Revue du Travail, August, 1902. Brussels, Belgium.*

### Labor Office, Italy.

A bill presented before the Chamber of Deputies of Italy, in June, 1901, provided for the creation of a Labor Office. On June 29, 1902, a law was passed creating the proposed office and providing that it should publish information concerning labor and capital and the condition of workmen in the king-

dom and in the foreign countries to which Italians emigrate; also statistics of strikes and labor legislation. The Law also created a Superior Labor Council of 48 members to act as an advisory board for the Labor Office. — *Revue du Travail, September, 1902, Brussels, Belgium.*

### Women and Children in Industry in Italy.

A bill to regulate the employment of women and children was brought before the Italian Chamber of Deputies early in 1901, and, with some modifications, became a law on June 19, 1902, to take effect within six months of the date of promulgation. The Law forbids the employment of children under 12 years of age in manufacturing establishments and mines and quarries; it forbids night work for boys under 15 and all women, by night work being understood work between 8 P.M. and 6 A.M. from October 1 to March 31, and between 9 P.M. and 5 A.M. from April 1 to September 30. — *Revue du Travail, September, 1902, Brussels, Belgium.*

### Children at Work in Germany.

The following statement as to the employment of children in Germany in home industries has been given to the Bureau through the courtesy of Mr. Simon W. Hanauer, Deputy Consul General at Frankfurt:

An official investigation, instituted in 1898, showed that at that time there were in the German Empire 8,334,919 children upon whom school attendance was obligatory. Of this number, 544,283, or 6.53 per cent, were employed in industrial work at their homes. Of all the German states, Saxony shows the highest percentage, 22.8, of such school-visiting children employed at home in manufacturing branches, such as toys, pearl buttons, combs and brushes, mouth organs, in weaving and spinning, knitting and embroidery, and on articles of passementerie (covered buttons, braids, cords, and tassels). Besides these children, many others not of school age, below six years, are employed on industrial house work. When the manufacturer or exporter has pressing orders, children of tender age are kept hard at work from early morning until late at night, often breaking down from utter exhaustion, their food being poor and insufficient in most cases, and their abodes wanting in air and sanitary requirements. The pay for this juvenile work is miserable. In Saxony, often not exceeding one pfennig (less than 1½ cent) per hour. In the large manufacturing cities, the pay is better, thus the average weekly earnings of boys amounted to 1.55 mark (37 cents) and of girls 1.22 mark (29 cents). In the city of Chemnitz, the lowest earnings of small boys out of school age is 42 pfennig (10 cents) per week, making six pfennig per diem, as these children work seven days in the week. The German government has prepared and submitted to the National legislature a new act relating to the labor of children. This act contains the stipulation that children may not be kept industrially employed between the hours of 8 P.M. and 8 A.M. The employment of children in the manufacture of unsuitable and dangerous work is also forbidden by the new bill.

### Trusts in Germany.

The Prussian Government has lately taken steps to investigate the trusts and syndicates located in the Kingdom, and a circular has been sent to the presidents of the various gubernatorial districts, asking the names and memberships of trusts located in the several dis-

tricts, the nature and value of the production, the reasons for forming the trusts, their objects, the regulation of price and output and division of spheres of operation, their statutes; what agreements have been made with other trusts; what effect their formation has had on other trusts and industries, on the cost of production, and on prices; how the sale is regulated; how export prices compare with those asked in the home markets; if export premiums are granted; if the dividends, value of stock, etc., of the various companies forming the trusts have increased or not; what methods are employed to fight the competition of concerns outside of the trusts; what contracts are made with customers; the influence of the trusts on wages of workmen and on trade unions. — *Consul W. Schumann, of Mainz, March 25, 1902.*

### Population of the City of Berlin.

On Dec. 1, 1900, the date of the most recent census, the city of Berlin had a population of 1,888,848, an increase of 211,544 (12.61 per cent) over the population on Dec. 2, 1895. Of the total for 1900, there were 903,041 (47.81 per cent) males and 985,807 (52.19 per cent) females. — *Statistisches Jahrbuch der Stadt Berlin, 1899 and 1900. Berlin, 1902.*

### Sick Benefit Associations in Austria.

In 1900, 2,948 funds providing sick benefits were in operation in Austria. Of these, 2,939, from which reports were received, paid benefits to 2,496,284 persons (540,777 women). The total income of the associations amounted to 47,159,430 K (\$9,431,886), 44,161,044 K (\$8,832,209) being contributed by employers and employes, one-third by the former and two-thirds by the latter. During the year 40,013,178 K (\$8,002,636) were disbursed in sick benefits, the average period for which benefits were paid being 17 days and the average amount of benefits per day 1.71 K (\$0.34). — *Soziale Rundschau, July, 1902. Vienna.*

### Sick Benefit Associations in Denmark.

Sick benefit associations receive official recognition in Denmark under the law of April 12, 1892, by which, without affecting private associations directly, it was made possible for any sick benefit association, upon compliance with certain conditions, to receive aid from the government. The Law recognizes as a sick benefit association any union of persons for mutual aid in case of sickness. In order to receive recognition, an association must have 50 members except in parishes of less than 800 population where an association having 30 members may be recognized. Any person over 15 years of age who has complied with all conditions enumerated in the law is eligible for membership, but no person can hold membership in more than one association. Free medical attendance is provided for the members and for their children under 15 years of age, also a daily benefit for members, the amount being determined either by the average daily wage of all the members or the average daily wage of the member in question; this benefit shall be not more than two-thirds of the average wage nor less than 40 öre (11 cents) a day. Benefits shall be paid for only 13 weeks in 12 consecutive months and no member shall receive benefits for more than 60 weeks in three successive years. Control of recognized associations and fulfillment of their obligations rests with an inspector appointed by the government.

In 1893, 457 associations with 116,763 members were recognized, and paid benefits amounting to 878,790 Kr. (\$207,273). The average time of sickness was 6.2 days for men and 5.5 days for women. At the close

of 1900, there were 1,104 recognized associations with membership of 302,098. The average time of sickness fell to 5.6 days for men and 5.1 days for women. The income of all associations amounted to 3,032,715 Kr. (\$818,833) in 1900, 27.5 per cent being government aid, and the sum of 2,853,951 Kr. (\$770,567) was paid out. *Soziale Rundschau, May, 1902, Vienna.*

#### Family Expenses of Danish Workingmen.

In 50 families in Denmark, averaging 5.22 members, the average yearly income was 434.69 Kr. (\$117.37), and average yearly expenditure, 431.23 Kr. (\$116.43). Of this amount, 208.56 Kr. (\$56.31), or 48.36 per cent, was spent for food; 51.02 Kr. (\$13.77), or 11.83 per cent, for clothing; 57.34 Kr. (\$15.48), or 13.29 per cent, for rent; 19.09 Kr. (\$5.15), or 4.43 per cent, for heating and lighting; 26.90 Kr. (\$7.26), or 6.24 per cent, for medical attendance, education, periodicals, etc.; 4.60 Kr. (\$1.24), or 1.07 per cent, for taxes; 2.70 Kr. (\$0.73), or 0.63 per cent, for tools; 17.51 Kr. (\$4.73), or 4.06 per cent, for recreation; and 43.51 Kr. (\$11.75), or 10.09 per cent, for various other expenses. — *Consommation de familles d'ouvriers danois — Marcus Rubin. — Bulletin de l'Institut international de statistique — Rome, 1902.*

#### Trade Schools in Vienna.

During the school year 1900-01, the Trade School Commission of Vienna maintained 166 schools with 35,446 pupils and 1,151 instructors, at an expense of 696,249 K (\$139,250). These schools provided elementary courses for boys and girls over 14 years of age who had not completed the regular work in free day schools; also, advanced trade and industrial courses for apprentices. In all departments 25,723 pupils or 72.6 per cent of the number enrolled completed the courses entered upon. — *Soziale Rundschau, July, 1902. Vienna.*

#### Industrial Accidents in Belgium.

During the first eight months of 1902, 1,456 industrial accidents were reported in Belgium, the injured being 1,174 men (80.63 per cent), 104 women (7.14 per cent), and 178 minors (12.23 per cent). In 231 cases (15.87 per cent), the accidents resulted in permanent disability and in 32 cases (2.20 per cent) in death. The largest number of accidents in one month occurred in July when there were 228. Of these, three (1.32 per cent) were fatal and 47 (20.61 per cent) caused permanent disability; 188 (82.46 per cent) of the persons injured were men, 11 (4.82 per cent) women, and 29 (12.72 per cent) minors. — *Revue du Travail, 1902. Brussels, Belgium.*

#### Strikes in France.

Of 497 strikes, involving 106,603 strikers, which were reported in France during 1902, 330 resulted from unsatisfactory wages, 19 from demand for change in hours of labor, and 148 from other causes. Including a few strikes begun in 1901, 437 strikes were ended during the year, 95 of these resulting in success for the employés, 196 in failure, and 146 in compromise. The largest number occurring in a single month was 107, which were reported in April and involved 26,941 strikers. — *Bulletins de l'Office du Travail. Paris, 1902.*

#### General Strike of Miners in France.

On July 31, 1902, the Mining Company of the Loire, followed by all other mining companies of the district, notified employés that the premium of nine per cent on their wages, which had been granted on Jan. 6, 1900,

as a result of their last strike, would be reduced to three per cent, beginning Aug. 16, 1902. The District Federation of Miners attempted negotiations with the companies, but succeeded only in obtaining a promise that the premium should not be reduced below three per cent. On Sept. 24, a congress of miners' unions was held to consider the situation, and on the 27th it was voted that a general strike be ordered, to take place on Oct. 9. About 500 miners had struck, on their own initiative, on Sept. 24, and had refused to obey the order of the congress that they return to work; on Oct. 6, 32,000 were on strike, and by Oct. 19 the strike had become general in 11 departments, 111,266 miners and 51 companies being affected. About 5,000 coal handlers employed at the docks in Dunkerque, Calais, and Marseille struck on Oct. 21, but were persuaded by their unions to return to work on the 25th. By Dec. 5, work had been resumed in all the mines, the strike having resulted in a compromise, by which the miners were guaranteed a premium of five per cent from Jan. 1, 1903, to Jan. 1, 1904, the companies to notify employés, at least two weeks before the latter date, of their intentions with regard to the premium for the following year. — *Bulletins de l'Office du Travail. Paris, Nov. and Dec., 1902.*

#### Strikes and Lockouts in Germany in 1901.

During 1901, 1,071 strikes were begun in Germany, and 1,056, affecting 55,262 strikers, were brought to a settlement; of the latter number, 499 were caused by demands for increase in wages, 146 by demands for decrease in hours, and 411 by other causes. Of the strikes terminated, 200 were successful (97 relating to wages, 55 to hours, and 48 to other causes), 285 were compromised (161 relating to wages, 72 to hours, and 52 to other causes), and 571 failed (241 relating to wages, 19 to hours, and 311 to other causes). The greatest number of strikes in a single industry, being 382 or 35.67 per cent of the total number, occurred in the building trades; and 491 strikes or 45.9 per cent of the total were inaugurated in the spring. There were also 35 lockouts during 1901; in 16 of these, the employés were successful, in 11 they failed, and eight lockouts were compromised, three being unsettled at the close of the year. — *Streiks und Aussperrungen im Jahre 1901. Berlin, 1902.*

#### Strikes and Lockouts in the Netherlands in 1901.

During 1901, 115 strikes, involving 4,182 strikers and 192 establishments, occurred in the Netherlands, of which 84 were caused by disputes regarding wages, three by unsatisfactory hours of labor, five by trade union questions, 15 by demand for reinstatement of discharged employés, and eight by other causes. The strikers succeeded in 39 cases; failed in 33; compromised in 17; three cases were undecided and in 23 the results were unknown. Two strikes lasted less than one day; 15, one but less than two days; 25, two days but less than one week; in 39 strikes the duration was not given, and the remaining 34 varied in duration from eight days to 13 weeks. In seven lockouts, which occurred during the year, 361 employés were involved (353 men and eight women); in three cases employés were reinstated; in two cases their places were filled. — *Werkstakingen en Uitsluitingen in Nederland, 1901. 's-Gravenhage, 1902.*

#### Incorporation of Trade Organizations in Roumania.

The law of March 5, 1902, rendered incorporation of trade organizations, in Roumania, obligatory, pro-

vided a majority of the artisans in any commune having 50 artisans desired incorporation. Only manual labor is affected by the Law.

The corporation cannot engage in ordinary business, and its by-laws must be approved by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Every artisan in the commune, whether master, journeyman, or apprentice, becomes, under the Law, part of the corporation. Each corporation appoints an arbitration committee to settle difficulties among artisans, and no case which comes within the jurisdiction of the committee may be presented before an ordinary court of justice until the committee has attempted adjustment; a system of fines aids in enforcing this law.

The Law provides for the granting of licenses to masters and journeymen. Any one wishing to engage in business on his own account and to employ apprentices and journeymen must hold a master's license, the qualifications being that he holds from a special school a diploma recognized by the Minister of Commerce as the equivalent of a master's license, proves that he has directed a shop for at least two years in the trade in which he asks for license, and passes an examination before a commission of three members, two of whom are named by the committee of corporation and one by the Minister of Commerce. A journeyman's license is granted to any person holding an apprentice's certificate, or its equivalent, who can prove that he has worked at least five years at his specialty and who passes an examination before the commission. Apprentices must be over 12 years old, except in cases authorized by the Chamber of Commerce, and over 14 years old for work which endangers the health or unduly taxes the strength of a child. The term of apprenticeship is three years, minimum, and five years maximum.—*Le Musée Social*. Paris, August, 1902.

#### Population of the United States.

The total population of the United States in 1900, according to the United States Census, was 76,303,387, distributed as follows: In States and organized territories, 75,568,686; Alaska, 63,592; Hawaii, 154,001; Indian Territory, 392,060; and Indian reservations, etc., 125,048. In 1900, there were 45 States and seven territories. All of the States are divided into counties except Louisiana, which is divided into parishes. Six

territories are divided as follows: Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma into counties; Alaska, districts; Hawaii, islands; and the Indian Territory, nations and reservations. The District of Columbia is not divided.

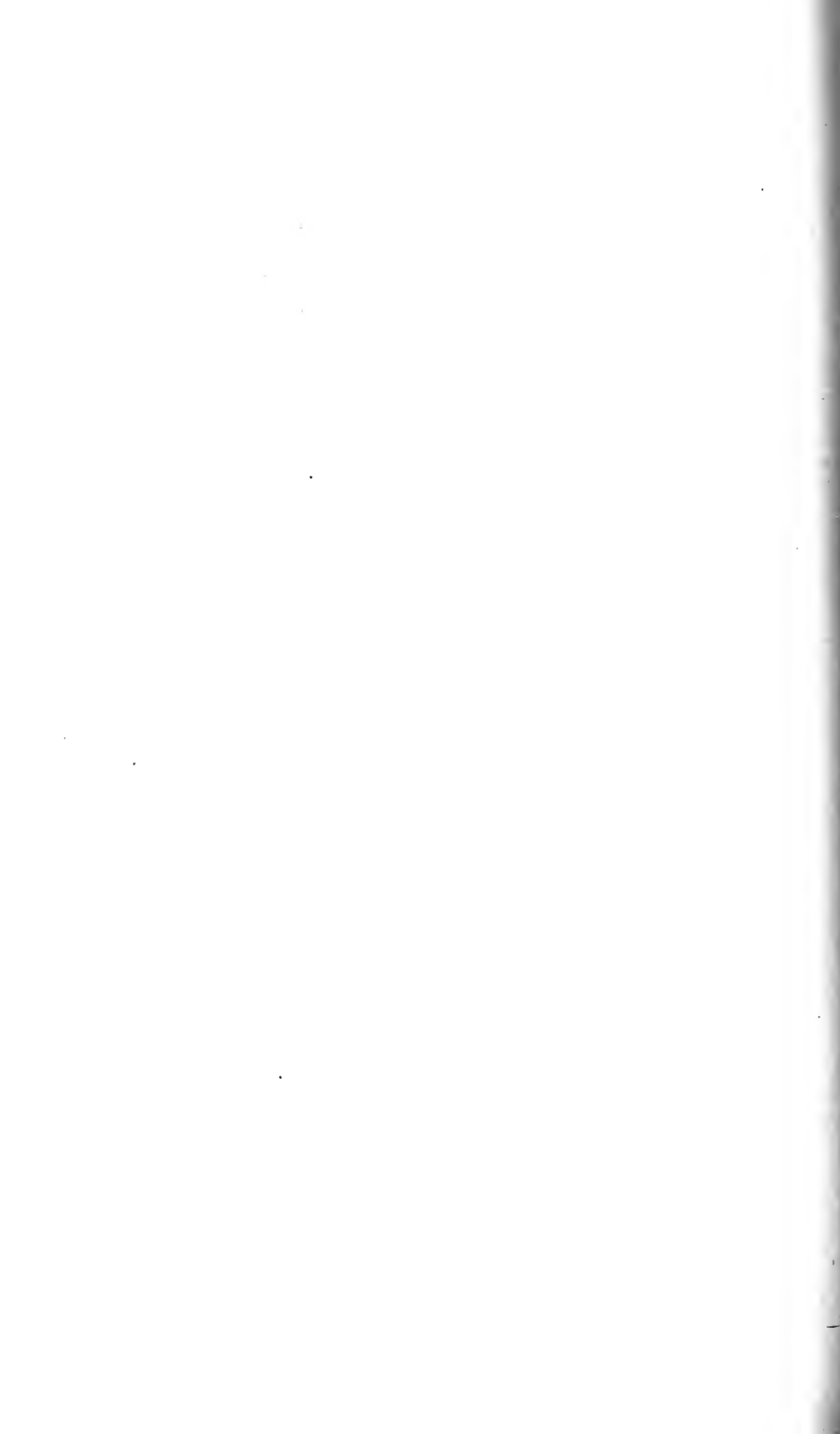
#### Average Persons to a Family.

The average number of persons to a family in Massachusetts in 1865 was 4.7; in 1875, 4.6; 1880, 4.7; 1885, 4.6; 1890, 4.7; 1895, 4.6; and in 1900, 4.6. In the Census, all hotels, boarding houses, penal institutions, etc., are considered families. The private families in 1895 had an average of 4.5 persons and in 1900, 4.4. In the following table, the average number of persons to a family is shown for certain of the cities for 1880, 1890, 1895, and 1900:

*Average Number of Persons to a Family.*

CITIES.	1880	1890	1895	1900
Boston, . . .	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.8
Brockton, . . .	—	4.4	4.3	4.3
Cambridge, . . .	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7
Chelsea, . . .	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Fall River, . . .	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.0
Fitchburg, . . .	—	—	4.6	4.7
Gloucester, . . .	—	—	5.2	4.7
Haverhill, . . .	—	4.6	4.4	4.2
Holyoke, . . .	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.1
Lawrence, . . .	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.9
Lowell, . . .	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9
Lynn, . . .	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.4
Malden, . . .	—	—	4.5	4.4
New Bedford, . . .	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
Newton, . . .	—	—	5.0	4.9
Salem, . . .	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5
Somerville, . . .	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3
Springfield, . . .	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4
Taunton, . . .	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7
Worcester, . . .	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.8













EXHIBIT

DO NOT  
PHOTOCOPY